



# CIGARETTE PAPERS

FOR AFTER DINNER SMOKING

By THE LOUNGE

**F**OR nearly ten years we have lived in such an atmosphere of war and the aftermath of war that if all the nations' hatchets were really buried sincerely on a given day, we should feel almost bored.

The German situation and the Polish difficulty and the Turkish question and the Russian menace and the Japanese attitude, and that little difference of opinion over in Ireland—all these matters are as nothing beside the fascinating little private war which these gentlemen have been waging in America for our years.

These stout fellows are doctors attached to the Rockefeller Institute, and they realised that War its thousands slay. Peasants too thousand as the good Porteous said in his poem cheerfully entitled "Death." So they made war on that terrible scourge influenza, and now is declared that they have succeeded in isolating the germ.

Apparently the bacillus is so small that it has to be magnified a thousand times before you can see it, and it can slip through a filter hole a 25,000th part of an inch in size. And it is this little fellow and his friends that caused, it is believed, more loss of life in the 1918-19 epidemic alone than all the guns, bombs and poison-gas used in the Great War.

I am told that in India, for example, the natives died like flies, and it was simply impossible to do more than estimate the casualties in millions.

**AD ASTRA.**

The Italians, a couple of hundred years or so ago, believed that influenza (or, as they call it in France, "la grippe") was due to the influence of the stars, hence the name "influenza."

Many epidemics are on record, those of 1762, 1835, 1837, and 1847 being notable. In 1845 deaths in England and Wales directly attributed to influenza numbered 7,863, after which there was a rapid decline, and in 1859 only 55 fatalities were laid to its door. But it was the calm before the storm.

In May of the same year (1859) ominous signs of pestilence occurred in places as far apart as Bohkara (Central Asia), Athabasca (N.W. Canada), and Greenland, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other cities were soon attacked, and Dr. Franklin Parsons, in his exhaustive report, stated that in St. Petersburg, for instance, out of a Government staff of 260 men, 220 were taken ill in one night. During January, 1859, the epidemic was at its worst in London, and in February the big provincial towns were seized in the relentless "grip," the death-rate rising to 27.4. In fifteen months the scourge traversed the whole world. Other epidemics followed, notably that of 1889, which caused 12,417 deaths in England and Wales alone.

The bacillus seems to be independent of climate, season, or weather, and the epidemic of 1918-19 doctor told me that even that medical stand-by, the patient's temperature, seemed to have curiously little relation to the course of the disease.

However, peace bath her victories  
So less renowned than war,

and now that these Three Musketeers of the Laboratory have got their adversary penned up in a corner and are able to observe his manners and customs, they have taken the first step towards the discovery of a serum that may enable us to act on the old adage that prevention is better than cure.

**A SNUG LITTLE ISLAND!**

The Channel Islands have been "invaded" by the British Government to contribute between them some £600,000 a year to the Imperial Exchequer.

We have grown so accustomed to think in millions that half a million or so seems a mere bagatelle. But this proposition must give the Islanders furiously to cogitate. At present taxes in England work out at £17 per head of the population (two wonder some of us are growing bald), as compared with £3 8s. in Jersey and £3 7s. in Guernsey. Some difference.

The Islands, being part of the old Duchy of Normandy, became associated with England when William the Conqueror came across the water in 1066, but your true Guernseyman will tell you that England belongs to the Channel Islands, not the Channel Islands to England. The Duke of Normandy is welcome to be the King of England in his spare time, so to speak, but he is *not* the King.

It is in Guernsey that Victor Hugo spent his exile, and from his house at Hauteville filled with wonderful carvings, tapestries and paintings—you may see on a fair day the coast of France.

They make their own laws in Guernsey, with the approval of the King, through his Privy Council, and very good laws they make, but they have their own ways of doing things. For instance, you may throw a man into prison for debt, but if you do so you have to pay for his keep there, so the practice is unpopular.

An official called the High Bailiff rules the Island, assisted by twelve elected Jurats or magistrates, and a Parliament, The Bailiff, who sits for the Royal Court, which can hang a man if he has a mind to. If they do not like the behaviour of a visitor, they can tap him on the shoulder, request him to pack his bag, and ship him off to the place he came from without more ado.

**INCOME TAX 6d!**

Income tax in Guernsey has hitherto been sixpence in the pound; whisky costs £6 10s. a bottle, and tobacco is 50 per cent. cheaper than in London. But if Guernsey as is proposed—has to pay £275,000 a year (with the help of her small dependent islands) as her share of the new levy, it is difficult to see how this idyllic condition of things can continue.

They use three languages in Guernsey. The vector of one of the country parishes, for instance, preaches in correct French, on Sunday morning and in English in the evening and speaks patois to half his parishioners during the week—a patois similar to that which one hears in the fields of Picardy.

The Doctor belongs to a famous old family—his father, by the way, was for many years a distinguished figure in the

## NAVY NOTES

By  
"THE MAN BEHIND  
THE GUN."

**F**RIGATES, Frigates, and still more Frigates," cried Nelson when he kept his year's long watch in the Mediterranean upon the sea forces of France and Spain.

Just as the soldier needed cavalry to approach and spy out the doings of the enemy, so the sailor dependent upon these swift, trim craft for information of his adversary's movements.

As time passed the Frigate was superseded and in the later steam days corvettes, scouts, and destroyers have filled the role, while much of the German fleet movements were watched by submarines. But in the war we learned how superior to all these is the airship with its wide area of vision, and practical immunity from gun-fire; and these, equipped with wireless installations, have made it practically impossible for an admiral to conceal his movements from his opponent.

Thus it is now thoroughly understood that the Admiralty should have the services of a number of airships in war; which complete their acquisition and training of their crews in peace-time. For as the Board remarks: "The range of vision from an airship, combined with great speed, enables a single craft of this type to do the duty of several light cruisers." The Director of Civil Aviation, General Sir W. S. Branker, has shown that it is to the naval service that airmanship is most analogous, and though the Admiralty have not yet won the battle which has been waged since the establishment of the R.A.F. absorbed the purely naval corps, the portents are that sane counsels will yet prevail and there will shortly be an aerial arm to the naval service.

General Branker remarks apropos the war:

"One great asset we had was that we were a nation of sailors, and it was fortunate for us that the qualities required for airmanship were much the same as those required for seamanship. Just as we had been pre-eminent on the sea in the past we could, if we wished, be the best airmen of the world in the future."

Just so! Then why rob the Navy of its most vital asset—eyes?

**Naval Families.**

A flag officer sends us some temperate yet forceful comments on a couple of paragraphs in our last issue referring to alleged favouritism in selecting the "axed" officers for reduction.

He points out the value of heredity in naval matters, equally with those in other branches in life, applying this dictum to all ranks and ratings, and says:

"I do not believe in the Royal Navy being a close preserve for naval families only, but I do consider it a vital necessity to prevent naval families' domination, not for sentiment, because naval breeding has its value in results obtained; just as one finds in racing that the best bred horses win the classic races.

"The naval newcomer watches closely the officer bearing a great name to see if he lives up to what he has inherited. There is, therefore, real reason for encouraging boys of such families with their inherited love of the Navy and its traditions, but this does not mean monopoly."

"It applies equally to officers and men. I would limit the entries from such families, and from outsiders in proportion to the vacancies, thus preserving this asset of the senior service, while bringing in fresh blood to learn its great traditions.

"If those at the Admiralty have permitted themselves to submit to pressure to select officers for reduction prejudicially to those who are not of 'naval families,' but whose records are superior to those who are, then that is a job and an insult to the fair fame of the Royal Navy.

"Then as regards the heartless way in which some officers, at least, have been dismissed, is not this a legacy of Mr. Winston Churchill's when First Lord, in which he said how deeply he felt the rude and summary way he was dismissed.

**Commutation of Pensions.**

Readers of this column are aware of our hostility to the system under which officers and men commute a portion of their deferred pay (as in retired pay or pension).

The State maintaining a monopoly of the business and, in our view, giving very inadequate lump sums in lieu, so that it reaps quite a respectable amount from these transactions at the expense of its veterans.

A.F.C. 265 contains a new table of rates for men of the lower deck which is even less satisfactory than that for officers, as it provides less by one year's purchase for sums commuted.

We repeat our advice, which is that officers and men should exhaust every method of raising a little ready money before resorting to the terms which the commutation authorities exact.

There are hundreds of officers who are still contributing—by reduction of retiring allowances—for the commutation sum they received, and who have paid back some three over, but will continue to contribute to a stony-hearted Treasury until the grave closes over them.

**Marriage Allowance.**

As the Ministry of Labour has fixed the Index Figure of Cost of Living from January, 1923, at 78, the rate of marriage allowance will be 7s. for only with first child 6s. 6d., second 4s. 6d., third and fourth 2s. each, fifth and sixth 1s. 6d. each, and for each additional child.

**R.M. Benevolent Trust.**

The Admiralty announce that one

£100

in the canteen balance of H.M.S. Merlin, amounting to £11 12s. 6d. has been voted to the R.N.R.T., the second half being paid over to an outside charity.

We hope that the pieces now being taken throughout the fleet among which the men are to decide whether they will permit one-fifth of the Canteen Rebole to be paid (at the source) to the Trust for the upkeep of naval charities and naval benevolence, will be so hearty and affirmatively supported that the Trust will be raised above anxiety for lack of funds, and naval charities will be saved the impecuniosity which now involves them.

"Lord Howard said:

"Sir Edward Marshall Hall: It seems I should apologise for being alive."

**W.A. MEDALS replaced.** Write for particulars. ALL SIXTY SHILLINGS EACH.

## THE "EYES" OF OUR FLEET.

Need for Aerial Arm to the Service.

By  
"THE MAN BEHIND  
THE GUN."

be in a position to support its own charities without any man feeling the strain.

**Reduction of Pay and Pension.**

An esteemed correspondent writes:

"The Navy will readily accept 20 per cent. reduction in 1924 of the tardily awarded increase of pay and pension which was so long overdue—but deep regret will be felt if this reduction is made to apply to the terribly inadequate pre-war rates as well."

We agree with our correspondent that the Committee which decided to increase the rates on which our officers and men so valiantly and self-sacrificingly fought in the war, while all sorts of skirmishes were loaded with bonuses, never thought their recommendation for the increase of 20 per cent. to be reviewed at the end of 5 years.

As time passed the Frigate was superseded and in the later steam days corvettes, scouts, and destroyers have filled the role, while much of the German fleet movements were watched by submarines. But in the war we learned how superior to all these is the airship with its wide area of vision, and practical immunity from gun-fire; and these, equipped with wireless installations, have made it practically impossible for an admiral to conceal his movements from his opponent.

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As time passed the Frigate

## RUSHING BLINDFOLD INTO MARRIAGE.

### A "JOB" FOR WHICH THE SEXES SHOULD BE TRAINED.

(By JANE BURR, Exclusive to "The People.")

THE lowest-paid office job requires more training than the job of marriage.

In fact the amount of money a girl may marry seems to be in inverse ratio to her fitness for the task in hand.

It is quite correct to say, "The amount of money a girl may marry," for men still control most of that important stuff and they ought to be told that their value is in exact ratio to the size of their wallets.

When you hear of a young girl making a good match, it does not mean that the man is tall and straight and clean, that his character is noble, that they love each other. To the contrary, it is quite likely that he is crippled both in mind and body, that she hates him and he desires her, that he has made his purchase with a very full wallet.

It is a mistake to say that a woman has no training for marriage. She has a very distinct training. She is taught from babyhood to guard her technical virtue, to dance, to play the piano a little, to sing a little, to look sweet and to catch a rich husband.

It always seems such a waste of energy for mothers to protect their daughters so carefully, to keep them healthy and clean, flawless in manner, sweet in mind, and then to turn them over to an absolutely strange man whose only recommendation is a bank account.

The mother having become hardened in the process of her own tragedy, feels that every woman's awakening is the same and that it is better to open one's eyes to the tune of money than to the tune of poverty. There is sound judgment in her conclusion. Unhappiness plus money is certainly better than unhappiness minus money. With money, one can at least get an occasional change of scene.

When you think about such things in cold blood it gives you the creeps, and in spite of your creeps you repeat the same with your own daughter.

"But I can't tell her the truth," you say. "What would the world come to? She'll find out in time."

And she does find out in time. Usually the very first thing she does after awakening, is to throw on the ash-heap the slender bait she used to make her catch. She won't sing, she won't touch the piano, she neither acts nor looks sweet.

#### BUSINESS AND TEARS.

Perhaps at first she did try to make him understand. Though she did not marry for love, she was taught that money would make her happy. Money has certainly not made her unhappy. In a luxurious age, no one can be happy in poverty—no one can even be clean in poverty.

It takes a definite income to purchase the little decencies of life, but if you are happy on that income you will not be twice as happy when that income doubles. In fact, it seems to work the other way. Couples who have jogged a small amount of money grow irritable with the friction that accompanies the responsibility of a fortune.

Rich men are usually preoccupied with making more money, and when their wives weep and want to talk things out they grow angry. Tears upset them and above all they hate talking out.

They all use the same words:

"Haven't you got the best clothes, the best car, the best house in your whole set? Don't I take you out every night? Aren't your pearls the choicest that could be bought? Isn't your Pekinese the snub-nosedest in the neighbourhood?"

"Yes," she answers, anvilving.

"Well, what do you want?"

That is the husbands' question all over the world!

What do we want?

We want the freedom of the highway into his heart; we want to go there for rest and peace, we want to know what he feels, what he thinks, we want the inner man—the reality. We want him to come to us for rest and peace; we want to be of real use to him; we want a partnership in the deeper things of life.

#### APORTIONING THE BLAME.

And wanting these things so passionately we still go about our daily pell-mell destroying every possibility of their development in him.

A man is more satisfied with the institution of marriage because he asks for less. He separates his love from his work and devotes himself to the latter. The average amount of waking time spent with his wife is about one hour out of the twenty-four. Thirty minutes

(Continued in next column)

## LOWEST DEATH RATES ON RECORD.

### 'FLU PUT TO FLIGHT.'

### DECLINE IN INFANT MORTALITY.

The splendid progress that is being made in combating disease is revealed in the annual report of the Registrar-General for 1921, which has just been published.

The report shows that the death rates, 12.1 (13.0 for males and 11.3 for females), are the lowest ever recorded. The following table shows the gradual decline since 1841:

	Death Rate.
1841-50	22.4
1851-60	21.4
1861-10	19.4

Had the deaths in 1921 been at the rate prevailing in the first of these periods they would have numbered nearly 850,000 instead of 458,629.

The standardised death rate, 11.5, is also the lowest on record. At all ages up to 65 years, the rates are lower than ever before.

Diseases responsible for these 458,629 deaths include:

Heart disease	53,710	12 per cent.
Cancer	46,022	10 per cent.
Tuberculosis	42,678	9 per cent.
Pneumonia	34,708	8 per cent.
Bronchitis	33,864	7 per cent.

These causes represent 46 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths from influenza show a big

1921	8,966
1920	10,665
1919	44,501
1918	112,528

Infant mortality was 83 per 1,000 births, the lowest rate yet recorded except in 1920, when it fell to 80. Last year's rate is 25 per 1,000 lower than the average rate of the five pre-war years.

It was, as usual, highest in the North (97), and lowest in the South (71).

Infant mortality in 1921 accounted for 70,260 deaths. Had the rate been as heavy as it was 75 years ago the number of deaths would have been 129,500. This represents a saving in one year of nearly 60,000 infant lives.

in the morning while he is dressing and swallowing his breakfast whole, and thirty minutes at night while he is undressing and getting ready for sleep. The rest of his life is spent either at his business or in society.

Any man with a big outside interest can be married to almost any woman for an hour a day.

Occasionally such a man would like to spend a whole evening at home. He is always so tired that he has to stimulate on alcohol to keep going. But if he does stay at home, his wife takes that occasion to tell him what she thinks of him or she maintains such a withering silence that his nerves jangle furiously.

No. One hour a day with each other is all that can be safely managed.

Is she to blame or is he to blame?

In the last analysis nobody is to blame for anything.

Suppose, for instance, that this generation were determined to straighten out the marriage relationship. It would ask itself first:

"What is marriage?"

Marriage, at best, is a wayside flower without any perfume but with a certain grace and beauty all its own.

"What?" you shout. "A wayside flower? Nonsense! My mother says marriage is an orchid of rare beauty and perfume that it has taken all the star-light and all the moonshine of all the ages to fashion it."

Is it any wonder that marriage, nourished on falsehood, turns out to be a rank and ugly weed?

\* \* \* \* \*

"Why do we marry?"

We marry because of a fundamental urge to reproduce ourselves in our children. This urge in civilised life takes the form of restlessness, nerves, but, above all—loneliness. If only we had someone who could give us rest from our nerves and our loneliness!

When the restlessness and nerves and loneliness become too big for us, we discover where we may go. We go to the altar and without the slightest preparation, assume the responsibility of the future of the race.

If you want to be a doctor or a lawyer or a dentist you study for at least four years and you prepare for that study during all your youth. Doctoring and lawyering aren't half as important as propagating, and certainly they came into the world millions of years after the first baby was born.

Four years' training wouldn't do much towards straightening out the problem of marriage. The training should begin with the intake of our first breath.

It is probably in their childhood that boys, through shame, separate their sex from their love—the most vital cause of unhappiness in the women they marry.

Even the most intelligent men still divide women into two classes: bad women, whom they enjoy, and good women, whom they marry.

Girls, because they are potential mothers, rarely separate their love from their sex. It is one emotion, the strongest in the female soul. How tragic that this, her greatest offering, the gift of her complete self, should, in the majority of cases, go a-begging.

Men do not seem to understand what it is she is offering, or perhaps he does not want to be burdened with so precious a thing.

On the other hand, it may be that woman, because of her false ideals, is looking for something in man that isn't a manly quality.

If such a quality were manly, would a woman after her life-long training in suppression, be able to give her complete self away even with the consent of God and the Church?

Are men the selfish, small-minded, pompous things they seem to be or has their original fineness been diverted by conventions?

Does the whining, dissatisfied, narrow-minded female really represent nature's intention or is that fearful effigy a product of this superstructure called civilization?

## FINANCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

(By Our City Representative.)

Having regard to the disturbed state of foreign politics, a remarkably steady tone prevailed in the Stock Markets during the past week, but a slight feeling of uneasiness has nevertheless been noticeable, the effect of which has been to reduce business all round to very limited dimensions. Gilt-edged securities have fluctuated narrowly throughout, and changes on balance are of an altogether unimportant character.

#### POSITION STOCKS BULL.

The failure of the Lausanne Conference, together with developments in the Ruhr, have been adverse factors affecting the Foreign Market. French Government loans have continued depressed, but a "bear squeeze" was responsible for a sharp recovery in the French railway sterling bonds. Turkish United lost ground on the failure of the peace conference, but it is generally thought that the signature of the treaty is only postponed, and these bonds are still considered a promising selection for the speculator. One satisfactory feature has been a general recovery in British Bonds.

#### THE RAILWAY MARKET.

Dividend declarations by the old Home Railway Companies have been of daily occurrence, and almost without exception they have been of highly satisfactory character. Unfortunately, they have very little bearing on the outcome for the recently grouped concerns, and have produced very little effect on the market. Among Colonial Railways Grand Trunk Pacific debentures have been notably strong on the belief that interest payments will be resumed next month, and that the question of arrears will be dealt with later in the year. Argentine Railway stocks have continued in steady demand, and the upward course of prices has proceeded unchecked.

#### INDUSTRIAL FEATURES.

Quiet conditions have continued in the Industrial Market, and interest has tended to centre in specialities. Textiles have been in considerable favour, but sales before the dividend—expected next week—had a depressing effect upon Courtaulds. Electric lighting shares have been in steady demand on recent good dividends, the latest being an increase in the St. James and Pall Mall Co.'s distribution from 12 per cent. to 14 per cent. Brunner Mondia rallied appreciably on the absorption of a line of shares recently overhanging the market, and there has been a persistent demand for Lever Brothers Preference issues in anticipation of a good report. Bovril Deferred rose sharply on the increased dividend referred to below.

#### ORL SHARES REVIVING.

Oil shares, although far from active, have shown signs of revival. Mexican Eagles rallied appreciably on the bringing in of an important new well and rumours of other pending favourable developments, while there has been good buying of Shells, Royal Dutch and some of the Trinidad issues. Among the latter favourable reports are in circulation regarding the outcome of the Apera and Leasehold Companies. Rubber shares have been quiet, but steady on the whole. The Motor Market has been in a bad way due to the Continental political situation, but on the whole prices have been fairly well maintained, while considerable activity has continued in some recent favourites such as Cam and Motor and Selukwe.

#### NEW SHARPS RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

Many of the last dividends declared by English railway companies are on generous lines, some in fact being the best ever recorded in their histories. Perhaps the fact that the companies have now gone out of the group with the commencement of the current year, has enabled "sweepings" to be distributed, and while from the point of view of shareholders the dividends are gratifying enough, and perhaps in some measure reflect the ability of the undertakings to manage their own affairs better than the Government had during recent years, it would not be wise to deduce from the announcements made that the next half-yearly dividends on the various group stocks will be on equally generous lines.

Chatham Ordinary, it may be noted, gets the first dividend in its history, while the Brighton Contingent Rights payment is the first since 1899. The following table affords in brief space a comparative study of the dividends for the past year and the previous one:

#### Railway Stock. 1922 per cent. 1921 per cent.

Great Eastern Ord.	22	22
L. and S. W. Ord.	8	8
Ditto Pref. Ord.	4	4
Ditto Def. Ord.	4	2
Caledonian Ord.	52	34
Ditto Pref.	5	3
Ditto Def.	24	24
L.B. and S.C. Ord.	6	6
Ditto Pref. Ord.	6	6
Contingent Rights	1	nil
South Eastern Ord.	54	44
Ditto Pref. Ord.	8	6
Ditto Def. Ord.	5	2
L.C. and D. A. Pref.	4	4
Ditto 2nd pref.	4	4
Ditto Ord.	3	nil
Highland Ord.	3	2
Und. Elec. Inc. Bds.	5 tax free	4 tax free
Cent. Ldn. Def. Ord.	4	4
City and S. Ldn. Ord.	4	34
Ld. Gen. Omnibus	81 tax free	8 tax free
Met. Dist. Ord.	3	1
L. and N. W. Ord.	8	7
Midland Def.	5	4
N.E. Consols	73	73

The London Underground results (which of course have gone unaffected by grouping plans, the Railways Act not affecting them) are as encouraging as others. For the second half of last year Underground Electric Income Bonds receive their full rate, the first time for a long period, while the payment on London General Omnibus shares, and that on the District Ordinary stock are increased. Altogether, stockholders have cause for congratulation, and while, as mentioned above, the results do not in themselves constitute a guide to what the groups will be able to do there is every reason to believe that co-operation and economies will make the outlook for the better class of English railway stocks better







## Unmasking the Underworld

The Rev. Father Degen, of Coalville, the well-known preacher and authority on social questions, has made a special investigation for "The People" of London's underworld.

In this the second of a series of articles, Father Degen describes the cult of "body worship" and what he saw of the dope traffickers.

SINCE writing my article on the dancing hells of West London, I have received from a trustworthy source the remarkable experience of two young men from the provinces who, fortified with wallets bulging with Treasury notes, betook themselves to London in order to "see life," and have a topping time.

They spent the morning in visiting the Tower, Westminster Abbey and Madame Tussauds. In the evening they went to a theatre, and afterwards responded to the questioning R.S.V.P. stare of two smartly-dressed, brazen Jezebels who were hanging about outside, by following them to a disreputable night club, where all four spent about an hour drinking cocktails and dancing.

The women then invited the men to their flat. Being out for a spree, these youthful adventurers promptly fell in with the idea, and after threading their way through what appeared to their muddled brains a zig-zagging labyrinth of turnings, they came to a halt outside a building, which did not look much better than a common lodging-house.

Ascending a couple of well-worn flights of stairs they were conducted into a spacious bed-sitting-room. On the plea of getting a bottle of whisky from a friend a short distance away the women went off, giving the young men strict injunctions not to indulge in rowdyism, but to lie down and rest a bit.

No sooner had the harpies reached the street, than the young men examined the room, and opening a big corner cupboard found a male corpse immaculately attired in evening dress, including a white bow and patent leather shoes.

They were terror-stricken and rushed to the door only to find it locked. They succeeded, however, in bursting it open by hurling their combined weights against it. They reported their discovery to a policeman, but were unable to locate the house, because they had had enough drink at the night club to see double and to make "Ms" and "Ts" instead of walking straight.

These women were decoys in the pay of male vultures. Their game is to lure men into a one-apartment dwelling and by means of heavily-dotted liquor to render their victims unconscious and helpless, and then rob them of their money, their scarf-pins, cuff-links, wrist-watches and other valuables. The gentlemen in the cupboard had evidently had a fatal overdose.

Painful disclosures at coroners' inquests and police proceedings make it abundantly clear that the underworld of the Metropolis is a disgrace to civilisation.

In the course of my investigations I asked what type of person constitutes the regular clientele of the unsavoury night clubs. It was informed that many of the patrons never get out of bed until three in the afternoon. They spend several hours over their toilet, they live on the fat of the land without ever doing a stroke of productive work, and that the one supreme, all-absorbing thrill of their lives is a new sensational thrill.

They would pour ridicule upon what they would describe as the eternal same-nose of the homely wife, whose most sacred and cherished possession is her wedding-ring, which will never be removed from her finger so long as she lives. They mock at the model husband, who leaves his office early enough in the afternoon to be home for tea, and enjoy the companionship of an adoring wife and a quiver-full of charming, obedient children.

I am afraid we cannot turn the population of London into model husbands and homely wives in five minutes. We must take people as they are and argue and build up on the basis of actualities and not on that of possibilities.

For this reason I venture to suggest that it would be in the best interests of the community were the L.C.C. to relax their restrictions upon reasonable enjoyment. They would thereby not only give a fillip to legitimate trade, but would also deliver a knock-out blow to night

clubs, by making it impossible for them to justify their existence on the ground that they are the only places where refreshments can be obtained and dancing indulged in after the theatres are closed.

There is great need also for launching a big offensive against the luxuriously-appointed gambling plaque spots in the West-End. The bed-diamond crooks and drawing-room sharps who run them ought to be under lock and key. Girls and women of good social standing frequent these places as well as men. The betting starts soon after mid-day, and it is carried on until midnight. Huge sums of money change hands, and many a morally-wrecked and financially-broken life, that terminates in ghastly tragedy, is started on the downward trend in a West-End gambling flat.

I was particularly struck at finding everywhere indications that the betting craze among all classes of women in London is assuming alarming proportions.

My escort and I enter a shop, and shop windows, and willy-nilly thrust themselves upon the notice of the passer-by.

Were I a magistrate and had to try a man who pleaded guilty to this offense, I would sentence him to imprisonment, I would take him by the hand and warmly congratulate him for wiping out these broadcasting centres of virulent, deadly moral poison.

**O**N the whole, the most vivid impression which the West-End conveys is that it is devoted to the worship of the body and the gratification of the senses. On all sides you see animalism masking itself under a thin veneer of refinement.

The costly articles of feminine attire displayed in the shop windows and as actually worn in the streets, suggest that their chief object is not so much to cover the body as to reveal the maximum of nakedness allowed by Act of Parliament.

The dresses are enticing, aesthetic and sensational, but they are not modest. Not only are the lines and curves of the figure over-emphasised, but too much of the figure is exhibited. If people were all passionless blocks of ice it would not matter, but even dress-designers and artists generally are not immune to the inherited curse of Original sin.

Over their cups the man whispers a word or two to a waiter, who sends for the proprietor. A brief consultation ensues, after which the latter unlocks a glass case and brings out what appears to be two innocent cigarettes. They are placed in a saucer on the table, a pound note

changes hands, and by a quick, deft movement the purchaser smuggles the "goods" into his waistcoat pocket.

After a minute or two, in order to allay suspicion, the man pulls out of his inside jacket pocket a silver case, embossed with a family crest, nearly full of cigarettes, and offering one to his companion and taking another for himself, they both light up.

Surely it is a highly suspicious proceeding for a man of luxury and wealth to order only two cigarettes. It is like a Duke taking a penny change from a waiter.

How did he pay ten shillings apiece for them?

My escort, who has made a special study of the illicit traffic in drugs, explains the riddle. What we have been witnessing is an ordinary business deal in cocaine. Those costly cigarettes have genuine tobacco at the ends, but there is a small packet of cocaine concealed in the middle.

Making inquiries up and down Soho we discover that there is also a considerable traffic in drugged cigarettes. A man told me that he could enjoy the rosy raptures of the Arabian Nights any time he liked by smoking a specially prepared cigarette.

**T**HREE evils which I have mentioned so far are more or less concealed. But there are others which are not only open, but so blatant that they hit you in the eye.

There are, for example, neo-Malthusian birth-control shops situated not in mean back streets, but in the main thoroughfares, advertising their goods for the extermination of the race with the most unabashed effrontery.

Traffic in cocaine is another terrible curse of the West-End. At one time the night clubs were the chief distributing centres, but to-day most of the business is transacted in certain coffee-houses in Soho; not those which have unique historical traditions or much-prized literary associations, but the smaller, less attractive-looking ones.

**TWO £1,000,000 ESTATES.**

**FORTUNES LEFT BY COCOA AND JAM MANUFACTURERS.**

Two wills of over £1,000,000 each were proved last week.

Mr. George Cadbury, managing director of Messrs. Cadbury Bros., Ltd., left estate valued at £1,071,000, with net personality £1,004,396. Duties on the property will amount to over £30,000. He left a reversion of 50 acres of the Manor House estate, Northfield, to the Corporation of Birmingham for use as a public park.

Sir William P. Hartley, head of the famous firm of jam manufacturers, left £1,086,444. Death duties on his fortune amount to £32,451. He left £25,000 to employees.

**FIRE AT A SCHOOL.**

**CHILDREN MARCHED OUT OF BURNING BUILDING.**

An outbreak of fire occurred during lessons at the boys' and girls' school in Dalmaine-nd, Brookley-rie, S.E., and in a short time the rooms filled with smoke.

The children, who had been frequently exercised in fire drill, were marshalled in, carrying out yet another drill, and were marched out of the building in perfect order, and in a surprisingly short space of time.

The only occasion when any excitement was shown was when the parents, hearing of the occurrence, rushed to the school, and were not satisfied until they had found their children.

The flames were quickly extinguished

**BLOWN OVER PEWS.**

**CHISEL CAUSES EXPLOSION IN CHURCH.**

George Godwin, a workman, was thrown some distance over the pews by a gas explosion in St. Thomas's Church, Colnbrook, Bucks. A woman who was chancing in the church was also badly shaken.

Men were at work on a new heating installation, and one man, in tracing a leakage of gas, used his chisel on some cement work to locate the pipe. A spark, it is believed, caused the loud explosion which followed.

The tiled chancel was torn up, and havoc was played with the choir stalls. A stained-glass window was damaged and another blown out. The workman, G. G. Twin, escaped serious injury.

**NAGGING WOMEN.**

**MAGISTRATE'S PLEA FOR THE OLD DUCKING-STOOL.**

The problem has never been solved of how to deal with a woman's nagging tongue, said Mr. J. A. R. Cairns, the Thames Police Court magistrate, in addressing the Aldgate Ward Club at the Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, E.C.

"I would give my vote to the parliamentary candidate who would promise to do his best to get re-introduced the civilising ducking-stool method."

**CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.**

Ecclesiastical Church, seven miles south of York, has been destroyed by fire. Within an hour of the start both the nave and the chancel collapsed and the church was gutted.

## INSIDE THE BARMAIDS' CLUB.

### THE ONLY ONE.

#### NEW TYPE IN NEW SURROUNDINGS.

(By a Special Correspondent)

"I'm going down to the club," said the little barmaid.

"What club?" I asked.

"Why! our club—the Barmaids' Club," she replied, "and a jolly good club too. I believe it's the only Barmaids' Club in the country."

With a view to seeing for myself "the only Barmaids' Club in the country," I secured an invitation and set out for the Harrow-nd, West London, where the club is situated.

I was received at the club by a sedate woman official in nurse's uniform and asked to wait in a restful green-coloured drawing-room where there were two fluffy-haired girls. One was knitting a jumper and the other was writing a letter.

When Miss Mary Martindale, the secretary, announced a male visitor they bowed courteously and proceeded with their respective occupations.

"We are in touch with about 3,000 barmaids in all," said Miss Martindale, "but we seldom have more than a score or two in the club at one time. You see, this is a rest-club and though, particularly on Sundays, many girls from nearby come in, we never had a rush."

Subscriptions are purely voluntary and, I may add, generous. We arranged the voluntary system so that a girl could not turn round and say: 'This is my club; I've paid my "sub" and I shall do as I like.' Not that nowadays we get that type of girl. We have, however, had them.

**THE NEW TYPE.**

"Bedrooms? Oh, yes! Come upstairs," said Miss Martindale, and after a discreet knock at the door ushered me into the prettiest and cleanest dormitory imaginable. The same restful green-and-white colour scheme prevailed.

"The girls are out. They come and go as they like, if in by 10 p.m.—late leave, if asked for will be granted. Any girl out of work may put up here for a fortnight—longer in special cases. We have prayers in the morning, but do not compel the girls to attend—particularly those who may be a bit run down. Rest and not preaching is our primary object."

"Certainly the whole barmaid class is enormously improved and many are very refined girls. They used to drink a good deal, but that was not their fault. It was the long hours. About 11 p.m. to 12 a girl would often have a drink or two merely to keep herself going! That's all changed."

There were many other rooms in the club, and in one a girl or two was reading or resting. From another came peals of merry laughter, and as I left there was a most appetising odour of lunch.

"We may have 10 to lunch or 20 or more," said Miss Martindale, "as in any other club—we never know."

"By the bye, the piano is unusually quiet to-day. Perhaps that's because you're here!"

#### 17 DAYS' TRIAL.

##### SENTENCE IN MOTOR-CARS CASE.

The following were the sentences passed at the Old Bailey in the case in which four men had been found guilty of conspiring to receive and receiving stolen motor-cars:

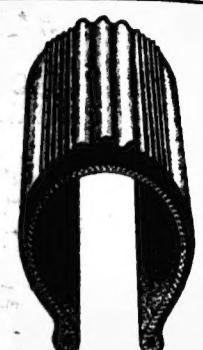
Edward Prosser Manners, six months in the second division.

Sidney Arthur Garbett, nine months in the second division.

Richard Gray, 18 months' hard labour.

Alfred Emery, three years' penal servitude.

As the trial had lasted 17 days the Common Serjeant exempted the jury from further service for five years.



## "CINCHER"

### "B" GRADE CYCLE COVERS

The "Cincher" B Grade cycle type is made in either red or grey rubber and both qualities are subject to the same generous guarantee (see price list).

Price 1/- (Weld edge) Double Edge 1/6 (no.

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO. LTD.

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London Office: 220, Tottenham Court Rd., W.1.

Manufacturers of the "Cincher" C and

Motor Type—the "Super-Cord."

## Cleanse Your Blood

WHEN IMPURITIES collect and are retained in the blood the whole system becomes weakened, for it is through the blood that every tissue of the body is nourished. Abscesses, Ulcers, Bedsores, Fissures, Ulcers, and Pimples, all symptoms of deep-rooted Blood impurity, and not until the blood is thoroughly cleansed can complete recovery be obtained. Let Clarke's Blood Mixture cleanse your blood in a safe and sure way and bring you real and lasting relief!

Written by the experimenter Mrs. L. G. Clarke, M.A., B.Sc., B.M.B.B.S., who writes:

"After 15 years' terrible suffering a chronic ankle, being for a month in bed, I tried Clarke's Blood Mixture. After a few days the pain was completely banished. Now I walk any distance and do my work without any pain. I am willing for you to make use of this mixture, which I heartily recommend. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the best."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Best for

Blood Impurities

at all Chemists and Stores. 2/- per bottle

## Your very good health, Sir!

### STONE'S GINGER WINE

is the wine for a toast—a splendid digestive!

Formerly sold 17/-.

Now sold in bottles at all Chemists and Stores, and sold by the glass at all Bars, Cafeterias, etc.

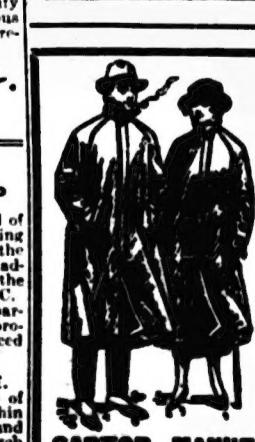
No one can eat STONE'S

Look for the name on the Label.

If any difficulty in obtaining, write

Stone's Ginger Wine,

Flushing, London, E.C.I.



There's no better value

than the famous

SARTOR RAINCOAT

at 20/- GARR. PAID.

The big value 1923 SARTOR Raincoat is the finest ever offered at the price. Better values than ever before have made many improvements. The SARTOR Raincoat is selling in amazing quantities. The standard of quality and design is higher than ever, but

The Price remains the same 20/- Garrigue Paid in Britain.

**THE SARTOR RAINCOAT** is not a mere product of fashion. It is a garment of quality. You cannot wish every coat to be guaranteed under a money-back offer.

**SEND NO MONEY.** Our guarantee is free. You can return it if not satisfied.

WE PAY YOU.

Our guarantee is free. You can return it if not satisfied.

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WE PAY YOU.

Quinquaginta.

## THE USES OF SALT.

by MIMI. (Conducted by MIMI.)

78

A HOUSEKEEPER of the type usually described as old-fashioned once told me that it annoyed her greatly to see people running to the chemist's shop to fetch ointment for bruises and burns when they had in their own pantry sitting on a dish waiting for them an ointment in the shape of butter that was far and away superior to any pharmaceutical preparation. "I have never had occasion to test the state of these," she said, "but I do sometimes wonder at the neglect of salt—not so much as a culinary adjunct, but as a household help."

The uses of salt are manifold, and in all of them it is efficient.

On washing-day, for instance, a handful dissolved in the rinsing water will prevent the colours from running in cotton and woollen garments. If new printed cottons are soaked in strongly salted water before they are washed they will keep their colour. A pinch of salt in boiled starch will prevent it from sticking to the iron, and the roughened surface of an iron can be beautifully smoothed by rubbing it on a brown paper plentifully sprinkled with salt.

A dessertspoonful of salt dissolved in the washing-up water brightens glass and cleanses silver. Water well salted and shaken vigorously will remove discolouration from water bottles and decanters.

A Gravesend reader sends the following: "I should feel obliged if anyone can give me a recipe for making pine oil carbolic in gallon quantities," and I shall be equally grateful to any reader of "The People" who can and will be so kind as to supply the desired information.

From London, S.E., comes: "Can anyone tell me where I can purchase Californian wine bees for making bee wine?" I have made inquiries in various "universal provider" quarters without success. Can any one help?

**THE HELPING HAND.**

GOLDEN RULES.—There are three golden rules which should be observed by every housewife. (1) Do everything in its proper time. (2) Keep everything in its proper place. If these are followed carefully, every home, however humble its appointment, will be a "well-ordered" one.

**TO RESILVER A LOOKING-GLASS.** Pour upon a sheet of tinfoil 3 dms. of quicksilver, to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a flat table, face downwards; place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass, lay a sheet of paper over the foil; and place upon it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight, let it remain in this position a few hours. (By request.)

**SOOT AND GREASE ON CARPETS.** Soot that has fallen upon the carpet should not be swept up at once, or dirty marks will be left. Sprinkle some dry salt over the soot, and then it may be cleaned up with a broom. Grease spots are best taken out

Address orders, PATTERN DEPT., "People," Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2.

The following patterns are kept in stock in small, medium, large and C.S. sizes, and may be had by return of post. Requisition articles for the use of soldiers and nurses:

Nurses' aprons, Men's shirts, Men's night shirts, Men's underpants, &amp;c., each. Men's dressing-gowns, Nurses' dresses, pyjama suits, &amp;c., each.

Each pattern costs 1/-

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Each pattern costs 1/-





## LADY DOUGHTY'S LETTERS TO MR. A. TICKLER.

Letters couched in erotic terms revealing the passionate love of the widow of a knight for the son of a jam manufacturer were read during the hearing by Justice Horridge of one of the most remarkable divorce cases of recent years.

Mrs. Kathleen Tickler, of Ingliston, Ealing, West London, was granted a decree nisi with costs and the custody of the four children of the marriage in consequence of the cruelty of her husband, Mr. Arthur Tickler, and his misconduct with Lady (Eugenia Bertrand) Doughty.

Lady Doughty is the daughter of Mr. John Stone, of Melbourne. She was well-known as a journalist in Australia. In the summer of 1907 she came to this country in connection with the visit of the Colonial Premier, and on the boat met Sir George Doughty, M.P. for Great Grimsby. She became Sir George Doughty's second wife in the same year. Sir George died in 1914. One of Lady Doughty's residences is at Beaulieu, the Riviera.

It was announced at the outset that the case was not defended, though in addition to a formal denial there were pleas of connivance, of conduct conducive, and of condonation.

An application was made for particulars of both these pleas, said Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C., in opening the case for Mrs. Tickler, and the respondent being unable to give them they were both struck out.

At the last moment petitioner's advisers had received an intimation that respondent did not intend to defend the proceedings.

### CONTINUOUS CENSORSHIP.

Mr. Hastings (continuing) said there were one or two matters he ought to call attention to because it was rather an unusual case. The parties were married in 1907, and there had been four children. The cruelty of the husband and the misconduct commenced at the end of 1920.

At that time Mr. Tickler formed an attachment for Lady Doughty, and the infatuation for her became very pronounced, with the result that he treated his wife with cruelty from that date.

With regard to the adultery he thought beyond question that it was continuous, although there was only one incident to which he proposed in the circumstances to call attention.

They had a remarkable series of letters in this case which the wife found, and he thought they showed completely what the position was between the parties. He proposed to read only two or three of the letters to make the relations of Mr. Tickler and Lady Doughty perfectly clear.

### "THE GLOWING THOUGHT."

In one, dated Aug. 9, 1920, Lady Doughty wrote:

"To think that again we shall see each other and again shall kiss. Isn't it a glowing thought? To kiss again. To be near each other. To see each other, to feel each other burning and thrilling. Oh, the maddening thought of it . . ."

The telephone number is Hawarden 37. Ring up any morning when you get the chance about 9.30 or 10 o'clock, and say it is my bullet. There's a garage right next to us where we can phone in safety.

"Oh, I wonder would you find me tired looking and miserable to-day. You would, and perhaps love me more, not less. Would you? . . . Oh, to sleep with my arm round my beloved again. Your rejected Nono."

Some of the letters said Mr. Hastings were much more erotic than that, showing plainly the position between the parties. The course of conduct of the husband was based upon an extraordinary degree of deception. When the wife found the letters she saw Lady Doughty with the hope of persuading her to leave her husband alone.

### EXTRAORDINARY DECEPTION.

On June 10, 1921, two letters were written by Lady Doughty, one to Mrs. Tickler, which ran:

"Dear Mrs. Tickler,—Depend upon it I shall do everything in my power to make him see fairness and reason. I keep telling him you love him. That he did not and does not believe. Why? Oh! he is difficult. But if all else fails, I shall go away to New York or Buenos Aires somewhere out of reach of even his letters."

"I have argued, pleaded, coaxed him to see how happy he can be, since you are prepared to do everything to please and honour him in life, but he does not believe it. Will you come one day to Wimbledon with me? I have tickets and we can talk over a scheme by which I can help you both."

"I am weary and tired of arguing. I may end by quarrelling, which might end matters better than anything else. I am certain I shall yet make him see fairness and your sincerity and love. I shall never go back on your trust in me. Young truly, Eugenie Doughty."

On that very day, said counsel, Lady Doughty wrote to Mr. Tickler a letter

## LADY DOUGHTY'S LETTERS TO MR. A. TICKLER.

which he did not propose to read the whole of. It opened:

"Darling—What glowing words you write me. Sparks flying upwards from the great fire of our love. Not sparks really, but flames that leap and light up the whole of my being. Oh what a love!"

"So wonderful, so beautiful, but so cruel in its needs and its tormenting fangs. It keeps us both yearning but unsatisfied, both incomplete without each other."

"Give me every thought, my darling. Come quickly and lay your heart on mine. Come and lose yourself in the ecstasy that is beyond all the dreams of life. Come soon, soon to your adoring, restless, Nono."

### A REVOLVER INCIDENT.

Counsel added that he could give evidence that they were sharing a room in an hotel, and in addition, although he could not actually prove adultery, they found that while the husband was away at the Riviera he was telling his wife a tissue of lies as to where he was going. The wife found tickets for the Casino in Nice for two, and tickets for consecutive dates both in his handwriting.

His name was on one and the lady's name on the other. There was no question that they were there together at Nice, and counsel could by similar documents prove that they were at other places.

As regards the cruelty there was no physical act but an abominable course of conduct. There were two instances he proposed to prove, one when the wife found the letters and one when the husband heard she had been to see Lady Doughty to plead with her to leave her husband alone.

The husband came into her room and took a revolver out of a dressing case and threatened to shoot her. At the time Mrs. Tickler was sleeping with her daughter, and though he used no actual violence he so terrified the daughter that she was ill for a long period, and it was doubtful whether she had quite recovered from it.

All this had an effect upon the wife's health.

### "PERFECTLY HAPPY UNTIL—"

Mrs. Kathleen Tickler, the petitioner, then gave evidence in detail, explaining that after the marriage at the Parish Church, Chiswick, on May 16, 1907, she lived happily until Lady Doughty came into her husband's life. "I lived perfectly happy," was her reply to counsel. Her husband's manner towards her changed in 1919.

Counsel: Did you know that your husband had developed an infatuation for this lady?—No. I did not at first.

Did you at a later date discover in his room a series of letters?—Yes. I found some letters in Lady Doughty's handwriting.

After that did you tax your husband with relations with Lady Doughty? What did he say his relations were? I could not actually tell you now what he said. He was very annoyed.

In reply to further questions Mrs. Tickler said her husband was busy—spending half his time with Lady Doughty and half with witness.

### "CAPTAIN AND MRS. DILLON."

Mr. Hastings produced the visitors' book of the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, and Mrs. Tickler recognised the entry, "Captain and Mrs. Dillon" as in her husband's handwriting. She said she had never stayed there with him. She had never been to Nottingham.

In another book Mrs. Tickler recognised the entry, "Arthur Dillon," as in her husband's writing, and the other name appeared to be in Lady Doughty's handwriting disguised. Witness had never stayed at the Grand Hotel with her husband.

Dealing with the cruelty charges, Mr. Hastings asked: Speaking quite generally, after your husband came to know Lady Doughty, how did he treat you?—did he treat you in the same way as before?—He altered at once. He was always disagreeable.

Did he begin to use bad language?—Yes, vile language. He called me a rotter and a damned liar.

Did he do that when alone or in the presence of servants?—He did not seem to mind who was there at all.

Questioned as to the revolver incident, Mrs. Tickler said the child who was in bed with her on that occasion was 13 years of age. When her husband entered the room he said he understood that Mrs. Tickler had been to see Lady Doughty, and stated that he did not see what good was coming of it, that she was breaking up the home by her action, and that he should never leave her (Lady Doughty) in any circumstances.

Counsel: Was he quiet to you or not?—No; he raised his voice and was terribly—

Counsel (interposing): Did he get something out of a drawer?—Yes, a revolver.

## RICH MAN TO PAY £40,000 FINE

### AND £20,300 ARREARS OF SUPER-TAX.

A fine of £40,000 and the payment of £20,300 arrears of super-tax has been imposed in the case of Mr. Arthur Henry Benson, a man well known in the City of London.

A summons against Mr. Benson for making false returns in connection with his super-tax was down for hearing at Bow-st. Police Court during the week, but was withdrawn, Sir Richard Muir intimating that Mr. Benson had to pay the £20,000 mentioned.

Sir Richard Muir, who prosecuted for the Inland Revenue Board, said in such cases the Board could either proceed by action for penalties, which were usually three times the amount of the duty, or they could take criminal proceedings.

In this case the Board decided on a criminal prosecution, but since that time other acts had come to their knowledge which had caused them to alter their views.

Mr. Benson, said Sir Richard, was a very wealthy man. Ever since super-tax was first imposed in the tax year 1908-1910 he had made false returns every year.

### INCOME OF £21,700 A-YEAR.

In the 13 years his true average income was £21,700. The average income that he returned was only equal to £20,300 a-year. The total for the 13 years was: True income, £23,117; false returns, £168,775.

Sir Richard read a certificate from Lord Dawson of Penn, dated Feb. 2, in which he certified that Mr. Benson's mental, nervous, and physical condition was extremely bad, and that it might be disastrous to his life if he were placed under the strain of trial. Mr. Benson is in his 60th year.

Dr. Hathaway, added counsel, had also certified that, in Benson's present deplorable condition, he gravely feared that his presence in court might have a fatal result.

Sir Charles Biron, the magistrate, in consenting to the summons being withdrawn, remarked that, stripped of all legal phraseology, and coming down to the facts, the man Benson had swindled the Exchequer out of £20,000, that he had returned that amount, and that in respect of the fraud he had been fined the sum of £20,000.

When cases were withdrawn from these courts the matter was always considered elsewhere, and if he were wrong the case could always be considered at another place.

### TRAMCAR HONEYMOON.

The ages of bride, bridegroom, and bridesmaid at a wedding in St. James's Church, Sheffield, totalled 202 years.

James Biggin (76), the bridegroom, and his bride, Annie Woolston (53), were both marrying for the third time. The bridesmaid was 73. Neither the bride nor bridegroom could read or write. After the ceremony the couple had a honeymoon tram ride through the suburbs.

### BULL'S BATTLE WITH TRAIN.

A bull that ran amok at Aberdeen knocked down a woman, levelled a brick wall and dashed on to the railway. The beast encountered an oncoming train, which slowed down and drove the bull before it citywards. The animal frequently wheeled round, and madly charged into the engine, severely injuring its head and body. The bull was eventually lassoed.

Mr. Hastings: We in this part of the court didn't know where it came from.

Judge: You will find it in Emerson.

Mr. Hastings: Perfectly right. I need not read any more. Some of the terms are erotic. "Locked in each other's arms" and going on like that.

Mrs. Tickler said that the letters were in Lady Doughty's handwriting, and the Casino tickets were in her husband's and Lady Doughty's handwriting.

Dr. John Alfred Gray, of Ealing, who had attended the Tickler family for some years spoke to being called to Mrs. Tickler in the spring of 1921. She was obviously suffering from nervous shock. She had always been a bright, cheerful woman before, but witness found that she had become very miserable.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Algernon, a widow, who in August, 1920, was housekeeper at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, produced the register of the hotel and said that "Mr. and Mrs. Dillon" had two bedrooms with connecting doors.

### NOVEL EVIDENCE.

Witness was shown photographs of Mr. Tickler and Lady Doughty, and when asked if the photograph was that of the gentleman who occupied the smaller of the two rooms she said that the portrait was of a gentleman in uniform and she saw him in uniform.

Another photograph was handed up, this time of Mr. Tickler in uniform, and witness said that that was the gentleman she saw dining in the hotel with a lady.

Counsel: Is that the gentleman who was occupying the smaller of the two bedrooms?—I believe that is the gentleman.

The Judge: She does not know?

Witness: Yes, that is the gentleman.

The Judge: But you didn't see him in the room?—Not the bedroom.

The Judge: She saw him dining in the dining-room.

His Lordship, addressing counsel, said: You have got letters in this case, and apart from them this evidence would not do. I won't take booking at an hotel as proof of misconduct. I have known too often when this Court has been deliberately deceived by them.

I always will have actual misconduct proved, but in this case you have the letters.

Mr. Hastings: I have further evidence. I have the evidence of a chambermaid.

### JUDGE AND TWO LETTERS.

Elsie Powell said that she was chambermaid at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, in August, 1920, and she had to look after the two rooms, Nos. 202 and 203.

She remembered a lady and gentleman occupying those rooms. A photograph (produced) was that of the lady, but she did not remember the gentleman.

His lordship, after this evidence, said that the fact of two people taking consecutive rooms he could not take against them.

But he had the letters, and he thought that no one could read them without coming to the conclusion that the husband had committed adultery.

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## THE TURKS SHOULD THINK AGAIN.

On Tuesday the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople received from the Turks a Note ordering the withdrawal from Smyrna of foreign warships of more than 1,000 tons, for what reason does not seem clear. The ships were to clear out in 24 hours, but they did not, of course, and the time limit was extended till Thursday midnight. The warships are still there presumably, and whether anything sensational has happened or will happen we do not know.

But if the Turks open hostilities they will no doubt have cause to regret their action, for Rear-Admiral Wilmot Nicholson has warned them that if a British ship is fired on the fire will be returned. That is no idle threat, we may be sure. It will be well for the Turks if they think again before proceeding to extremities, and no doubt that is what they will do.

The Turk is a bad man to run away from. And though he is good at haggling, he is an indifferent diplomatist, especially in these days of his degeneracy. The only result of his high-handed conduct at Smyrna has been to strengthen the bond that unites England and France, for the French are equally determined to stand firm with Britain. Indeed French reinforcements are about to be despatched to Smyrna.

This is very gratifying, for it indicates that France realises that her interests and our own are practically identical. She also is a Mohammedan Power, and cannot suffer the loss of prestige that would be involved in taking peremptory orders from the Turks.

It is to be hoped that no untoward incident may occur. We do not want any reopening of hostilities in the Near or Middle East, and we cannot divine what the Turks may hope to gain that way. We have shown a sincere desire to remain at peace with them; we have made great concessions to that end; but we cannot permit them to act as though they had defeated us and our Allies as well as the Greeks.

There is good reason to believe that Moscow is behind Angora, but the Turks will do well to treat with suspicion any encouragement from that quarter. They would probably burn their paws pretty badly if they undertook to pull Bolshevik chestnuts out of the fire. Turkey is not the nation she was, nor do we believe she ever will be; but she has a fair prospect before her if she acts with due restraint.

Future prosperity for the Turks lies in the consolidation of what is left to her of a once powerful Empire, not in challenging the might of the Western Powers. She had better go on thinking, and leave aggressive action alone for the present.

**PRINCESS YOLANDA'S BETROTHAL.** The betrothal is officially announced of Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, and Captain Count Charles Calvi di Bergolo, a member of the Italian aristocracy and a cavalry officer who served with distinction in the war.

The Princess will be 22 in June. The count, whose sister, Mathilde, married Prince Aage of Denmark in 1914, was born in 1887.

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## INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

(By ERIC RAY.)

**I**t is not to the credit of a great industrial nation like ours that so far no sound, comprehensive scheme of insurance against unemployment has been evolved.

And it is curious that while the working classes insure so largely to provide for decent burial, they have not taken similar precautions to provide for the exigencies of life.

Unemployment is the bugbear of industrial life, the fear of it haunts the working man incessantly. We shall never have peace and contentment until there is something like "security of tenure" in industry. And there is no valid reason why we should not have.

It is impossible to believe that employers and employed will find the problem of insurance against unemployment insoluble if they but bring to the consideration of it commonsense and mutual goodwill.

There has been too great a readiness to leave this important matter to the State, and yet it is not, or should not be, primarily a State concern. In moments of crisis no doubt the State should and can do much in the way of amelioration; but, speaking broadly, industry should provide for its own lean times, it should be independent.

To judge from the available evidence, however, it would appear that neither employers nor employed are taking up this great question with sufficient seriousness.

Just a year ago the Minister of Labour, acting upon a recommendation of the Geddes Committee that the possibility of unemployment insurance by industries should be further explored, wrote to a large number of representative associations of employers and employees asking their views on the subject. It seems almost incredible that replies were only about 10 per cent.

The present Minister of Labour has reverted to the subject in a memorandum calling attention to certain methods of approaching the subject. These are purely suggestive, intended to stimulate discussion—they are not conclusive.

The main objects to be kept in view are:

First, to link up together as closely as possible the financial responsibility for paying benefit with the responsibility of finding employment, so as to give the

## POOR PERSONS' DIVORCE: QUESTIONS NEEDING AN EXPLANATION.

(By Our Legal Correspondent.)

I recently pointed out the peril of false declarations in law suits which might result in prosecutions for perjury, especially in relation to Poor Persons' divorce cases. The President of the Divorce Division, in a Poor Person's case the other day, took a similar point in relation to King's Proctor's intervention.

Sir Henry Duke said that for some time he had thought that in Poor Persons' cases a sufficiently blunt question was not put by the solicitor assigned to the petitioner to ascertain whether he or she had committed misconduct or not.

Sir E. Hume-Williams, K.C., M.P., said the King's Proctor wished it widely known that the rules had been altered whereby the applicant must sign his or her answer to the question.

But even this rule does not altogether meet the case, because there are wide classes of people whose knowledge of the marriage laws is practically nil.

When a solicitor is instructed in a divorce matter he generally explains to his client that the latter, in order to secure a decree, must himself be innocent of any matrimonial offence."

In the case of a Poor Person, he is now asked to reply in writing to the question:

"Have you been guilty of any matrimonial offence, i.e., adultery, desertion, or cruelty?" The daily experience of Mr. Hassard-Short's Poor Persons' Department is that there are many people who do not appreciate the meaning of adultery, as, for instance, when a husband commits bigamy and his wife thinks she is legally justified in doing the same without being conscious of committing any offence, either against the law or morality. Still less do the other phrases mean anything definite to them: "desertion" and "cruelty" vary in law according to circumstances and social grade.

In the Divorce Court, however, there is usually the vital issue to which the party, be it petitioner, respondent, or co-respondent, must give a definite "Yes" or "No." It is an issue which, if committed, would not be forgotten by the person concerned. If

an appeal it was admitted that the woman witness was speaking only by hearsay. The verdict was quashed, but there was no malicious intention of act of perjury on the part of the woman witness. She had confused gossip with

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In these days deliberate perjury in the witness-box is rare. Many a man or woman may tell a lie in the witness-box unmeaningly, through misconception of the question addressed to them by counsel or by letting imagination have free rein with regard to some incident which happened weeks or months before.

There was a case in the Court of Criminal Appeal in which the evidence of a woman, who said she saw a person commit an assault, resulted in that person being sentenced to imprisonment.

On appeal it was admitted that the woman witness was speaking only by hearsay. The verdict was quashed, but there was no malicious intention of act of perjury on the part of the woman witness. She had confused gossip with

in the witness-box.

Meanwhile, the new Poor Persons' Rules are not working well, because solicitors, having been deprived of all profits, not enough are coming forward to do this work of charity, though apparently there is no dearth of counsel. It

has been suggested, in order to save the scheme from wreck, that solicitors might be allowed some grant for services rendered, to be paid through the Department.

Even when the general law is explained many cheerfully go into the witness-box, and by suppressing certain facts afterwards brought to the notice of the King's Proctor obtain relief which later has to be rescinded. So, perhaps, after the President's warning, the solicitors concerned may put certain delicate questions even more bluntly than in the official form, especially if it saves people from the crime of perjury.

Cautious remarks have been made at the Old Bailey lately upon perjury prosecutions arising out of divorce suits

**OUT-AND-INCOME.**

"What is your income?" a judgment debtor was asked in the Bow County Court.

The Debtor: Well, you see, it fluctuates considerably—my wife is so frequently out of work."

**STUNTS!** Asked in the Bow County Court what happened after a collision to the rider of a motor-cycle and a girl who was pillion-riding, a witness replied: "They both did some somersault stunting in the air."

"TIME AND VALUE." A motor-car claim "value £4 4s." was the subject of a theft charge at Willesden Magistrate's Court, "except the time when we were selecting the baby's name."

"INSULT AND INJURY."

"My brother has insulted me," declared a man with a badly disfigured face to the Willesden magistrate.

"In what way?" asked the magistrate.

"He has all over the face and bit me," was the reply.

"My husband and I have never quarrelled," said a woman at Marylebone County Court, "except the time when we were selecting the baby's name."

**GIRLS PROFESSION.**

"Is the defendant a professional man, with a good income?" a witness was asked at Marylebone.

Witness: Yes, I think so; he sorts rags, etc.

The Stipendiary, at Yatrad Police Court, to an Italian witness: Can you understand English?—Witness (in a rich, broad accent): Thirty shillings.

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to an Italian witness: Can you understand English?—Witness (in a rich, broad accent): Thirty shillings.

**ROLLING STOCK CONTRACTS.**

Contracts have been awarded to the

Leeds Forge Company, Ltd., and the

Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon

Company, Ltd., for 10 four-class bogie

carriages and eight bogie inspection

cars respectively for the Kasala sec-

tion of the Sudan Government Railways.

No change. Lab. maj. 220

The figures at the General Elec-

tion were: Mr. Mathew (Lab.), 6,257; Mr. Kiley (Asquith-Grey), 5,830; Mr. Instone (Conservative), 3,302; Mr. Holden (Prohibitionist) 4,243; the electorate number 24,430 and there are 9,052 women voters.

Mr. Gosling is president of the No

national Transport Federation.

## AUTOMATIC TILL.

## GIVING CHANGE BY PRESSING BUTTON.

A change-giving machine is one of the marvels of the Business Efficiency Exhibition, which was opened by Mr. Nevile Chamberlain at the Central Hall, Westminster.

This remarkable machine, on being presented with a £1 note for, say, a purchase of £1. 11d., places in your hand the correct change of £1s. 0d. It also pays out correct wages at a rapid rate. The machine is operated by the mere touch of a key.

That patient toller, the envelope-dresser, will leave the exhibition in despair: as will also that "gentleman" who toils not—the chequer-forger.

One marvellous machine can address as many as 10,000 envelopes in an hour; another writes amounts on cheques in indelible and unalterable characters.

Not the least up-to-date exhibit was the "office wireless receiver."

Another interesting exhibit in this collection of time-saving devices is the post-franker. This machine "franks" envelopes and wrappers with any stamp denomination, seals the envelopes, and stacks them at the rate of 300 per minute.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL TRAGEDY.

## GOVERNORS DECIDE TO TAKE NO ACTION.

After an hour's sitting, the Council of Christ's Hospital, which met in private at the offices in Great Tower-st., London, E.C., to discuss the tragedy of Vivian Merton Tanner, the boy who fatally stabbed himself at the school, issued the following report.

"The Council of Almoners, having considered carefully the report of the Headmaster on the recent death of Vivian Merton Tanner, of Lamb A, and questioned the Headmaster thereupon, hereby resolve:—

1. That an expression of their heartfelt sympathy be conveyed to the bereaved parents, together with an assurance of the council's gratitude to them for their large-heartedness towards the school at this difficult time.

2. That taking note of the finding of the jury and the statement of opinion made by the foreman, the council desire to record their complete confidence in the headmaster and his staff (more particularly in the housemasters of Lamb A) and the Greeks and monitors, well knowing that no great school can be more free from cruelty than Christ's Hospital or less liable to "ragging."

3. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Education with the intimation that if the Board consider any further inquiry desirable the council will give the Board every assistance.

## LORD EXMOUTH DEAD.

## MAN WITH WITHERED ARM IN TAXI LOVE TRAGEDY.

### DOVE TO POLICE STATION WITH DYING SWEETHEART

When the full story of the "Taxicab Tragedy" is unfolded it will be found to contain features equaling in strangeness, to the normal mind, any of those which have characterized the many sensational crimes of recent years.

For behind an apparently simple drama of love and passion there is a problem of human psychology baffling even to those accustomed to analyse the many cross-currents which invariably seem to sway those who become the centres of tragic happenings.

Although the climax of this extraordinary affair was enacted in the heart of the West End of London, the earlier stages of the drama were enacted in the rural quietude of Hertfordshire, and inquiries by a Special Commissioner of "The People" have brought to light some interesting facts bearing on the tragedy.

### THE LOVE TRIANGLE.

It is doubtful whether any Ibsen drama has stranger elements than those which I have discovered in the course of my investigations into the earlier chapters of the story of love and passion which ended so tragically in a London taxicab.

The great master of triangular tragedies surely never conceived a more tangled sequence of events than those preceding the arrival at a London police station, in the early hours of Tuesday morning, of a taxicab containing the body of a young girl, who was dying from a wound in her throat, and a crippled ex-soldier. The latter started the officer on duty by declaring that he had inflicted her injuries.

The chief figures in the remarkable case are—

Bernard Pomroy, aged 25, an unemployed shop assistant, with a withered arm, of Cottenham, Hemel Hempstead.

Alice Cheshire, aged 22, a pretty housemaid, lately employed at Gainesborough House, Temple Wood-avenue, West Hampstead, whose home is at the Bungalow, Broadway Nurseries, Bourne End, Hertfordshire, and

Her elder sister, Mabel Cheshire, aged 28.

Pomroy, who is now under remand charged with causing Alice's death, was undoubtedly passionately devoted to

Despite the formality of the proceedings at Marlborough-st. Police Court, on the following day, when Pomroy was charged with murder, there was something dramatic about his appearance and demeanour.

Stockily built, with fair hair brushed back from his high forehead, he stepped briskly into the dock. He wore a soft shirt, which was open at the throat, but no collar.

Inspector Vanner described the man's condition when he arrived at the police station.

"Prisoner's hands," said the officer, "were covered with blood, and there was blood

also on his shirt-sleeves, coat-sleeves, and his trousers."

After being cautioned and charged with murder, Pomroy said, "I have nothing to tell you."

Of those most intimately associated with the leading figures in the tragedy none is more perplexed to account for it than Mrs. Cheshire, mother of the dead girl.

Official Receiver: You converted the fruiterer's business into a private limited company called "Eastwood's Stores, Ltd."

Eastwood: Yes.

Were you to have a salary as managing director of the company?

Yes, but I can't say what it was.

Have you boasted that you have been having £8 per week?

No; I have not had £8. About £3 a week if the profit was made.

THREE MOTOR-CARS.

I put it to you that three motor-cars were removed from your premises because of your imminent bankruptcy?

That is the case.

Official Receiver: I shall ask for an account to be filed about those cars.

Why did you make no entries in your cash-book for the past two months?

Debtors: I had no clerk.

The Official Receiver asked that the debtor should be ordered to file an account of money, furniture, and silver alleged to have been taken by his wife; an account of transactions with Eastwood's Stores; a cash account of transactions relating to the sale of motor-cars; and a general cash account for 1921-22.

The examination was adjourned until March 21.

"She was a good companion," a girl friend told me, "not inclined to be frivolous, and I was very fond of her."

"It is only a week or two since she left her place here to go to Hampstead, but I missed her very much, and I can hardly realize that she is dead."

When he left school Pomroy became an apprentice at the shop of Mr. Lansey, tailor and outfitter, High-st., Hemel Hempstead. Here he remained for about four years, during which his conduct was quite satisfactory.

"Alice and Bernard were devoted to each other," she stated in an interview.

"Alice had known Bernard ever since she went to school. After he came home from the war they became very friendly, and he was always here—he was almost like one of the family. He worshipped her and gave her expensive presents, including a gold watch, bracelet and pendant.

"Alice was last here on Sunday, Jan. 28, and Bernard was here too. He frequently visited us when Alice was not here.

"He was greatly excited," a woman friend told me, adding "he hardly seemed to know what he was talking about."

Usually inclined to be talkative and nearly always cheerful, I could get very little out of him except that he threw out vague hints of having got himself into a mess and not knowing how to extricate himself."

While waiting at the station for the train on which he travelled to London he remarked to another friend, "It's rough on her."

"Rough on whom?" he was asked, but his only reply was "Oh, never mind who." And he walked away without another word.

Hampstead-square was where the couple apparently decided to take a taxi ride. What actually took place in the taxicab can only be conjectured, but certain interesting facts are disclosed by the driver, Herbert Richard Goulding, of Kensington, Chelsea.

I was on the Leicester-sq. rank at 11.10," he said, "when I noticed a man waiting on the corner facing the Savoy Restaurant. The man said: 'Will you take us to Kilburn?' I said 'Yes,' and drove them off.

When we got to Kilburn the man put his head out and said: 'Would you like to take us on to Watford? I am coming back to town myself.' I drove them on to Watford, and when we got there the man said: 'It's late now; let's go back again.'

I was surprised, but of course I did what I was told, and drove them back to Leicester-sq. When we reached the man looked out again and said: 'Go to Templewood-avenue, Heath Hamstead.'

I drove off again, and as we were going up the Finchley-rd. I heard a kind of laugh, and then a squeal inside the cab.

I thought the couple were just joking about, and took no more notice. This was the only sound I heard the

(Continued at foot of next column)

## WIFE WHO RAN A BUSINESS.

### SIR W. HORWOOD'S STORY OF THE CHOCOLATES.

### AN EXPECTED PARCEL.

### TATAM'S REPLY TO POISON CHARGE

"I sent the Commissioner four chocolates. I was grieved when I saw by the papers that he had been poisoned by them. I sent them for analytical purposes."

Superintendent Wensley, of Scotland Yard, told the Bow-st. magistrate that this statement had been made to him by Walter Frank Tatam (42), of Balham High-nd., S.W. who was charged on remand with attempting to murder Sir William Horwood, the Commissioner of Police.

Tatam, said the superintendent, had admitted sending five parcels, four to Scotland Yard and one

containing a sedative powder to Sir William while he was in hospital.

He had said: "It was an accident. I have had no rest since. I would not harm him (Sir William) for anything."

Sir Richard Muir, who prosecuted, said one of the chocolates received by Sir William contained three fatal doses.

### SECRETARY'S ESCAPE.

General Sir William Horwood, giving evidence, said that his birthday was on Nov. 7. He heard on Nov. 8 that his daughter was sending him some chocolates. On Nov. 9 he found among his correspondence a parcel containing chocolates which he put into his drawer thinking it to be the parcel he was expecting. Being too busy to go out, he lunched in his room, and afterwards had occasion to go to his drawer. Seeing the chocolates, he took one out and ate it.

Some time after that he became unwell. Miss Drysdale, his secretary, who had received one of the chocolates from him, but who had not eaten it, then showed him the chocolate he had given her, and he saw something had been introduced into the chocolate. It was quite plain," Sir William said, "and I then suspected that I had been poisoned."

Dr. McClymont, of Waltham Cross, Essex, said that he knew Tatam well, as he was under his care first in the spring of 1914 and then until the autumn of 1917. He identified Tatam's writing in the message written on a card. "A good lunch and hearty appetite—Molly," which was one of the exhibits in the case.

In reply to Mr. Travers Humphreys, for Tatam, Dr. McClymont said that Tatam was a certified lunatic from July, 1914, to the autumn of 1917.

The case was adjourned for a week.

### THAT AWFUL DROP!

### COMEDY OF A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

A comedy of Beachy Head was narrated when a middle-aged man, minus his coat, waistcoat, hat, collar and tie, walked into the Eastbourne Police Station to give himself up.

He said he had journeyed from Liverpool to Beachy Head to throw himself over the cliff, but the awful drop saved him, and he could not carry out his intention.

It appears that the would-be suicide went up to a point known as the "Devil's Chimney," where the drop is 600ft. to the beach.

"I stood on the edge," he said, "and threw my hat over. It took a long time to reach the bottom.

"Then I took off my coat and waistcoat and threw them to the beach below.

"My collar and tie followed. Several times I nearly plucked up courage sufficient to take the last jump, but my nerve failed me."

As there was no crime in the mere intention of suicide, he was provided with clothes to return to Liverpool, and later his own garments were recovered from the foot of the cliff.

### GUILTY, BUT INSANE.

### MOTHER WHO MURDERED IDOLISED SON.

A perfect mother when normal was the verdict returned at the inquest held at the Westminster Coroner's Court.

Chief interest centred in the evidence of Mr. Ewan Cheshire, father of the dead girl, who, he explained, was a domestic servant at 4, Templewood-avenue, Hampstead. She had been keeping company with Pomroy for about three years.

Mr. Cheshire described how his elder daughter, Mabel, told him she was in the care of Pomroy for about three years.

"In recent years he had been very depressed at intervals, because he could not work, and there is no doubt that his disability worried him."

"He often said, 'If it was not for my arm I should be working.' He had only his pension, and the fact that he had no prospects appeared to trouble him a good deal."

"His mother left his supper on the table for him on Monday night, but next morning we found that his bed had not been slept in, and the first I knew about the tragedy was when I saw the police talking to Mr. Cheshire at the Bungalow."

"When they were going out of the door he said, 'Why not say goodbye properly, in case she does not come back again,' but I simply thought he was joking," declared the witness.

The taxi-ride and its grim conclusion were described by Herbert R. Goulding, the driver.

Dr. Gordon Hussey Roberts, of Charing Cross Hospital, said he did not think the girl's wound was self-inflicted.

Pomroy asked the doctor if the girl suffered much, and he replied, "No, not after I saw her."

P.C. Culver detailed what took place at the police station. "Pomroy," he said, "seemed normal—not excited and quite sober."

**THE CHURCH FOR HEALTH.**

Clergy and ministers, according to the Registrar-General's report, head the list for health. The returns are for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, the work of compiling this volume of mortality statistics having been interrupted by the war.

Next to the clergy come gardeners and nurserymen and tallow, soap and glue manufacturers.

Occupations shown to be the most fatal are those of tin miners, tile makers, and costermongers.

## DUMPING GROUND FOR GIRLS.

### LIFE IN COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The need for reform in the conduct of the common lodging house was discussed at a meeting in Glasgow of the Scottish section of the National Council for Women.

Miss M. F. Hartley, who for 3½ years visited and often stayed in common lodgings, gave a harrowing description of the life that goes on in such places.

The theme frequently was the life of the street, and related to the women's successes and failures.

Miss Hartley declared that the standard of the common lodging house was un-moral.

In one such place she had heard a young girl advised to undergo an illegal operation, and instructed where to get it performed cheaply.

She had met in these places young women who had come from country villages—the daughters of respectable working folks—who, after being led astray, had been brought to a strange city for secrecy, dumped into the common lodging house, and there deserted.

"The common lodging house," she declared, "is the dumping ground for men who wish to play this sort of game with girls. It is responsible for the production of more prostitutes than almost any other element in our social life."

She had recollections of girls of 17 being brought into common lodgings plumped down on benches, and soured with cold water, while older women sat round callously, making no observation;

of girls, in a flutter of excitement, going out for their first evening with a regular prostitute; and of the same girls returning in the early morning hours, disillusioned, white of face, throwing themselves down on their beds, and tossing feverishly as they began to realize the direction their feet were taking.

Other speakers said that they would like to see local authorities providing and managing a sufficient number of municipal houses or hostels for destitute females as an essential to any scheme of improving the general housing conditions; and that by-laws should be passed forbidding a common lodging house keeper to permit any girl under 18 years to reside there, unless with her mother.

Mr. Macfarlane, assistant manager of Grimsby Corporation Lodging Houses, maintained that the city's municipal lodging houses did not merit the reproaches which the common lodging houses experienced by Miss Hartley had apparently earned.

Mr. Aspinall, motor repairee, of

Grimsby, was awarded £750 damages and costs, at Lincolnshire Assizes, for injuries received in a motor collision.

Aspinall, who was motor-cycling, was run into by a taxicab owned by the Grimsby Motor Co. Ltd. Aspinall's leg had to be amputated.

## BIG BANK DEAL: COX'S SOLD.

### LLOYDS ACQUIRE FAMOUS ARMY AGENTS' BUSINESS.

The Army banking house of Cox and Co., together with its branches in India and Egypt, has been acquired by Lloyds.

The deal also includes the taking over of the banking business of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., which Messrs. Cox and Co. had already agreed to purchase.

The branches in France, Cologne, Monte Carlo, and Algiers formerly run by Cox and Co. (France) were acquired last May by Barcalo Bank (Overseas), Limited.

Nominal capital of Cox's Bank is £650,000 and reserve fund £200,000. There will be no additional share issue by Lloyds.

Cox and Co. originated in 1758, when the Army Commander-in-Chief of that day appointed Mr. Richard Cox, his secretary, agent for the Grenadier Guards.

Mr. Cox soon took premises in Craig's court, Charing Cross, where Cox's Bank has stood ever since. A palatial house is now being built for it at the corner of Pall Mall and Waterloo-place.

The banking and East India agency business of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. was founded in 1816. Knighted in 1822, Sir H. Seymour King has been sole partner for 44 years.

## BOY EMBEZZLER.

### PENAL SERVITUDE SENTENCE QUASHED.

The Secretary for Scotland has decided that William Arnott (17), the Edinburgh boy who embezzled £400 of his employer's money and figured in a revolver hold-up at a Glasgow dancing hall, is to be detained in Polmont Borstal Institution instead of serving the sentence of five years' penal servitude passed upon him in January by Lord Almack.

The original sentence of penal servitude caused a big public protest, and the Secretary for Scotland has intervened.

It is understood that if Arnott's conduct at Polmont is satisfactory for a sufficient period, it may then be possible to secure his release from the Borstal Institution under licence.

The Secretary for Scotland has considerable powers where Boys' cases are concerned.

### £750 FOR A LEG.

Fred Aspinall, motor repairee, of Grimsby, was awarded £750 damages and costs, at

## STORY OF TANGLED LIVES.

### YOUNG WIFE'S LOVE EPISTLES.

#### "First-class Villain." POLICE COURT DISCLOSURES.

Extracts from an amazing series of letters alleged to have been written by a young married woman, living apart from her husband, to a man who had been separated from his wife, were read during the hearing of a case at Barry (near Cardiff) Police Court.

Application for the discharge of an order under which he paid his wife 30s. per week maintenance was made on behalf of Llewelyn Daniel, formerly a Barry musical conductor and now living at Blasenavon. The order was made in April, 1922.

Mr. E. Charles Jones, who represented Mr. Daniel, stated that when the wife, Gladys Price Daniel, was granted the order by the Barry magistrates last year it was stated that Mr. and Mrs. Daniel were living apart by mutual consent in houses only 100 yards apart.

At the time it was put to Mrs. Daniel that it was subterfuge on her part in bringing the action before the Barry magistrates. She stated definitely that she was living at Penarath and it was suggested that she was not a bona-fide resident.

In his cross-examination, said Mr. Jones, he suggested to the wife that a man named Pether was a man with whom she was well acquainted, and that a motor-car ride they took together to Brecon was taken because they were on intimate terms. She denied it and stated that Pether was a man employed by her brother, Vernon Price.

"As a matter of fact," declared Mr. Jones, "Mrs. Daniel and Pether were very intimate; Pether had been staying at Irlwibina, he had been introduced by the wife as her fiance, and she went under the name of Gladys Price, her Christian name as a single woman."

While Pether was employed at Cardiff Mrs. Daniel was coming down by motor-car from Tredegar and Blasenavon.

#### A SEALED PACKET.

Stanley William Lorkin Pether, to give him his full name, had served a term of imprisonment in default of paying his wife maintenance, continued Mr. Jones. The man was at one time employed by a house decorator at Cardiff, named Thompson, and when Pether left this employment he placed in Thompson's keeping a sealed packet.

The packet, which contained some 19 letters, was afterwards handed to Mr. Daniel, who would prove that they were in his wife's handwriting. The letters were written from Blasenavon, where Mrs. Daniel lived with her brother.

Remarking that the letters were a most interesting sidelight on the denials of Mrs. Daniel at the police court proceedings in 1922 of alleged intimacy with Pether, Mr. Jones proceeded to quote from them as follows:

"You say I must come at once. I promise again as soon as you can arrange I will. Personally, I should prefer a little house, etc.

"We will arrange finally on Saturday. I spoke to her of the position you desire whilst there, and undoubtedly we can arrange to this end. I shall be so glad to be settled with you there for all time. Do you think you could run up last train on Friday night. I have thought many times of your suggestion re I.O.M. Why not, dear? We should be so happy, and it would be a very pleasant experience for me. What of a weekend at Ashby?

"I want you to call at Cook and Sons and get all information regarding the journey to U.S.A. I know you are dissatisfied without me, but have just a little patience and you shall know happiness!"

"Vern (Mrs. Daniel's brother) even suggested a house divided between us that we may have our own privacy. Of course, if you think Manchester is better course than that is so. My life and help must be yours and yours mine. I leave you to choose. You know me as no one ever has before. You know of the opportunities and of my choosing."

"P.S.—If you really desire to go to Manchester and are determined to have me with you then arrange satisfactorily to this end. I am strangely optimistic concerning our future together. I can consider you and give myself to you to serve you."

"Llewelyn Daniel can do what he likes in God's name. . . . I am independent of him but not of you for at least a fortnight. Afterwards it shall be as you like."

"What more did you expect of me on Saturday? You ruined my reputation here, where I have all my life. How have I thanked you! Leave here I shall as I have told you, not for what I have done, but for what I have lost."

"Do you think had I chosen I need have been without a protector all these years. Do you think I need be in the future if I so choose. Llewelyn Daniel's life is not my life. I do not mind one iota what Mrs. Daniel said and that I know is nothing, save coupling my name with yours, and that is so then I leave it in your hands. I shall never be so happy unless I am with you."

"I am truthful and honest in my every movement as you have proved. I trust you absolutely, my own life. You wrote and you taunt me after this. Do be just Billy to your Glad. Make arrangements, for I love you dearly."

"My dear Billy. You must have misunderstood me on the phone on Saturday, for I was expecting you up as late as 11.30. Why did you not come. Billy, I have so much to tell you. He is getting information for a divorce and citing you. Come to see me at once and tell me what to do."

"I need not reiterate what I endured on Friday. The suggestions that creature made were vile, not one quarter in the papers. She even related things that were wholly not relevant and I have had news that is wholly disconcerting. Your seeing me now does not matter. Must I defend or not? Do you think I am

## HUSBAND, WIFE, AND EX-PRIEST.

### "HANDED OVER." THE WOMAN'S STORY OF PECULIAR HOME.

That the wife, after being told to choose between her husband and a Roman Catholic ex-priest, was "handed over" to the latter and shared her husband's home with him, was one of the extraordinary statements made when the King's Proctor intervened in a strange divorce case.

The case was one in which George Edward Hyatt Lantsberry, a schoolmaster, of Pollard-lane, Bradford, was granted a decree nisi in November, 1921. Francis Patrick Hamilton, an ex-priest, was cited as co-respondent and the suit was undefended.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., for the King's Proctor, now alleged that the husband consented at the midnight and that the suit was carried on in collusion.

Mr. Bayford went on to say that while Mr. Lantsberry was on leave from the Army he found that his wife knew Mr. Hamilton, and at an interview the question was raised as to who should have the woman. The wife chose Hamilton.

Divorce was discussed, continued Mr. Bayford, and it was arranged that the wife should have the child and receive 10s. a week from her husband. Hamilton and the wife saw the husband off when he returned to France.

**ALL LIVED TOGETHER.** When the husband was demobilised he insisted on the arrangement being carried out and sent his wife off to London, where Hamilton had gone.

The wife came back to see her child in Manchester. The husband then got her to write to Hamilton saying, in substance: "You come here and I will live with you." Hamilton obeyed, and the three lived in the same house. On one occasion, it was said, the husband took tea to his wife and Hamilton when they were in a bedroom together.

Mr. Bayford added that as the result of his petition the husband was awarded £100 damages in addition to the decree nisi.

Mrs. Lantsberry, giving evidence, said that she was introduced to "Father Hamilton" when her husband was in France, and after getting her husband's permission by letter Father Hamilton used to take her to amusements.

Witness had told her husband that she was "fed up" with him because he would not take a commission, as he might be put into the fighting line.

Her husband had once said to her, "Do you know you are becoming infatuated with that man?" and she had begun to cry. Then her husband had said that he knew she had never been in love with him, and that her happiness must be considered.

**A KITCHEN SCENE.** Mrs. Lantsberry described a subsequent scene in the kitchen, when she, her husband, and "Father Hamilton" were present. After some discussion "Father Hamilton" just put his hand on her head, as she was walking, and said: "I think I will go. Good-bye, Eddie."

Mr. Bayford then asked her if she had then stood up, put her arms round his neck, and said, "Don't go." On this her husband had said to "Father Hamilton": "See, she cannot do without you."

The three of them then had supper together. Her husband was very friendly with the "Father."

Mrs. Lantsberry also told how, when they gave a party and Postman's Knock was played, her husband made no objection to her being kissed by "Father Hamilton."

Mrs. Lantsberry then described how she came to London, lived alone, and worked as a waitress.

Returning home—continued Mrs. Lantsberry—she entered by the back door. Her husband met her and said, "I suppose you know you enter this house under protest." She replied that the house was as above hers as his, and she had come to stop.

Her husband later suggested that she should invite "Father Hamilton" to come to the house, as "the sooner they live together the better."

**THE IN BED.** It was arranged that she and "Father Hamilton" should occupy the front bedroom and her husband the back. When "Father Hamilton" arrived her husband shook hands with him and said, "Well, Frank, you have come to take my place."

They had supper together, and next morning her husband brought two cups of tea to the bedroom door. Mrs. Lantsberry added that the household used to take it in turns to bring morning tea to one another's doors.

Mrs. Lantsberry next told how she lived with "Father Hamilton" at different addresses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maddocks, Mrs. Lantsberry said her husband used to write affectionate letters from France. One letter contained the passage:—"Nothing can ever lessen my love for you."

The hearing was adjourned.

**ARREST IN THEATRE.**

**"DECAMERON NIGHTS" ACTOR IN CHEQUE CHARGE.**

Hugh C. Buckler, an actor, who was charged at Drury Lane Theatre, W.C., was charged at Bow-street Police Court with obtaining £6 by means of a worthless cheque.

Buckler, who takes the part of a Crusader in "Decameron Nights," was taken into custody on leaving the stage.

Det.-agt. Colbourne said the man exclaimed, "But I had £10 in my account."

Imp. Grose replied: "Yes, but you wrote to the bank personally and paid in £10 in notes to meet the cheque."

A remand was asked for, the prosecution stating that other charges would probably be preferred.

The magistrate ordered a remand on bail.

**STEPS WASHED WITH WHISKY.**

"We were recently told of a public house in a large town where the steps were washed with whisky, so that the fumes might tempt the unwary," says the report presented at the annual meeting, in Manchester, of the Manchester and Salford Women's Christian Temperance Association.

The Man: Didn't I stand bail for McMahon?

Magistrate: But you are McMahon?

"Sure, I'm not. I'm his security."

"It's lucky I didn't send you to prison by mistake," said the magistrate.

Later the real McMahon came into court and was fined.

## BAFFLING ARSENIC MYSTERY.

### DEATH OF MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN.

#### DETECTIVES CALLED IN.

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Newport (Mon), Friday.

The mystery associated with the death of Mrs. Jenny Morgan, a middle-aged wife of a prosperous Newport butcher, has taken a sensational turn, analysis of the organs of the woman's body having, it is stated, established that she died from the effects of arsenical poisoning.

Dr. George Rudd Thompson, the county analyst, who conducted the examination in his laboratory at Newport, is of opinion that the poison was administered through the mouth.

Inquiries are now being made by Det.-agt. Nicholls and Det.-agt. Ryan, two of the most experienced officers of Scotland Yard.

Mr. Herbert Morgan, the woman's husband, whose shop is in Caerlton-rd., has stated that he has no idea where his wife got the arsenic.

It is recalled that Dr. J. Lloyd Davis, the family doctor, was asked to attend Mrs. Morgan about the middle of December, but he was not at home at the time, and as the case was regarded as urgent another medical man, Dr. Alfred Arthur, who lived a few doors away from the shop, was called in.

He found Mrs. Morgan suffering from sickness and vomiting, which he attributed to gastritis. She afterwards complained of pains, and subsequently numbness and paralysis set in. She died on Jan. 22, the announcement of her death stating that she passed away "after a long illness patiently borne. Her end was peace."

#### POLICE INQUIRIES.

Chief Insp. Nichols and Sgt. Ryan, who have been in the town several days, are busily engaged in their delicate and difficult inquiries, with a view of discovering—

1. How arsenic got into the house;
2. Whether it was taken either accidentally or otherwise by the woman herself;
3. Or administered by another person.

Upon the answers to these questions depend the elucidation of the mystery.

One thing is certain—the poison was not contained in any of the medicine supplied to the patient by Dr. Arthur, who attended her during her last illness extending over six or seven weeks. Three other local doctors who were called in failed to agree as to the contributory cause of death. Hence the analysis.

Mrs. Morgan was 45 years of age. She had been married 25 years, and there are three children—two boys and a girl.

#### SISTER'S STORY.

Home light upon the sequence of her last illness is shed by Mrs. Lucy Webb, of Morden-nd., Newport, a sister of the dead woman, and its course coincides with symptoms of toxic poison.

The first week my sister was ill," Mrs. Webb told me, "she was seized with sickness and vomiting, and this was attributed to gastritis. Her stomach was so weak that she could not take solid food, and not even fish. She became very weak and complained of pains in her limbs, which we thought were due to rheumatism.

Then she had heart attacks, and became paralysed in the arms and legs. The heart attacks continued, and she gradually got weaker and died in one of these attacks."

The inquest was opened and adjourned, the coroner, Mr. Lyndon Moon, D.L., stating that this course was being taken to discover "whether the woman died from some obscure disease."

The detectives have taken statements from the medical men and from the relatives.

The husband, who is greatly distressed, said he could not account for the presence of the arsenic in the house. "I do not know anything about it," he declared.

The inquest has been adjourned till Tuesday week.

#### SPENDTHRIFT FOR ABROAD.

##### "PULL YOURSELF TOGETHER": ADVICE FROM MAGISTRATE.

When William Beresford Lisle (36), of Alnwick, Northumberland, the man who was said to have squandered a large fortune, appeared again at Highgate Police Court, the family solicitor said that Lisle's mother was anxious that he should go abroad to a warm climate.

The solicitor said defendant was not a strong man. He suffered very badly in France, and he had spent certain periods in a nursing home. He was not an ordinary beggar (he had been charged with begging), and it was only the result of a lapse that he asked boys for money.

The magistrate said that the suggestion that Lisle should be sent abroad was not so satisfactory as they would have wished, but as they were not justified in holding the charge over him any longer he would be discharged.

Pull yourself together, Lisle," said the chairman, as the man left the court.

"You have a very nice home and very nice people, and we shall be glad to hear you are in good health and doing well."

#### CONSTABLES FOR TRIAL.

Charged at Leeds with shop-breaking and being in possession of shop-breaking implements, George Turnbull (35) and Benjamin Carlyle (25), both police constables, were committed for trial.

It was alleged that P.C. Burrows found two constables inside the Co-operative Society's Stores in Burmantofts-street. For the prosecution it was stated that on the day in question both men reported sick.

When formally charged with the offence, Turnbull is alleged to have said, "I am guilty; I was under the influence of drink."

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## "EXEMPLARY" BOY AS BURGLAR.

### FIFTEEN-YEARS-OLD JEKYLL AND HYDE.

The double life of a 15-years-old boy was revealed at Derby Police Court, when Bryan Mellor was committed to a reformatory ship for four years.

It was stated that his employer and his widowed mother regarded the boy as exemplary.

Actually the lad committed 25 burglaries in four months.

The boy had some technical knowledge which he gained while serving as a locksmith's apprentice, and turned this to account in his exploits.

Skeleton keys were included in a small outfit which he handed over to the police when caught in the basement of a tailor's shop.

His solicitor said the boy had led a sort of Jekyll-and-Hyde existence, completely deceiving those with whom he was most closely in contact. He had been his mother's only comfort, her husband having drowned himself and his baby five years ago.

Mellor stole in all nearly £23 and said that he had spent it in billiards.

#### GIRL STOWAWAYS.

Dundee girl stowaways, when charged at Hull, were discharged on promising to return home. Dressed in men's clothes, the girls travelled as stowaways on the American steamer *Barale*.

## PIRATE LEADER IN SILK STOCKINGS.

### MASKED WOMAN CHIEF OF PIRATE RAIDERS.

A smartly dressed woman in black patent leather shoes, gill stockings, and furs is stated to have been a member of a gang of river pirates which recently attacked the steamer *Sui-an*, says *Reuters*.

The woman is said to have been born in Hong Kong and that she is about 28 years of age and a graduate of an American university.

She speaks English fluently and is well versed in both Chinese and English literature.

The woman is said to have appeared on deck immediately the pirate attack began, carrying two revolvers in her hand, and wearing a







"Larry Lynx" cannot correspond by post with readers, but will answer them. "The People" may receive or general sport questions. Address letters "Larry Lynx," "The People," 82, North Lambeth Road, London, S.W.3.

## WARWICK'S TAME SPORT.

### DRIFTER SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT.

It was a delight to be racing under such perfect conditions as those at Warwick on Monday, for the sun had mastery over everything. I should have expected a bigger crowd in the circumstances, but truly the sport promised nothing out of the ordinary, and if the executives do not provide good racing they cannot get the crowd. Warwick must buck up.

We made a good start for the week when our "stayer" Strike Breaker dodged it for the Upton Steeplechase. This was a race for amateur and professional riders that could claim the £10,000 allowance. I was agreeably surprised to find Strike Breaker a 4 to 1 chance, Kendal de Wet and Major Dunn being preferred to him. The latter looked like having the finish to themselves until Rhodes brought his mount on the scene. Then it was soon all over.

#### The Failure of Viva.

Peter failed to continue our good fortune at Chesterfield Hurdle. He was equal favour with Meadowhawk, but he was never going like a winner, but the latter had just the better of a keen struggle with Manxman when Hogan, who is riding so well, came up on the inside with Mony Climb to scratch a short head win in the last.

There were only four runners for the Bolton Selling Steeplechase, and two of them were from Hogan's stable. Odds-on were on Nitro, but 4 to 1 offered against

Manister Park. The pair soon had the race to themselves, for early on Artistry fell, whilst Bonnie Charlie fell lame. The Hogan pair were thus left with the issue to themselves, but the odds on chance was beaten by Manister Park—an amazing result, and one which did not meet with the approval of the crowd, judging by the reception they gave Major Doyle and Sheridan as they returned to the paddock.

#### Good Display by Viva.

I think we may dismiss from our minds all idea of Drifter making another good show in the National. He has recently left

Minister Park. The pair soon had the race to themselves, for early on Artistry fell, whilst Bonnie Charlie fell lame. The Hogan pair were thus left with the issue to themselves, but the odds on chance was beaten by Manister Park—an amazing result, and one which did not meet with the approval of the crowd, judging by the reception they gave Major Doyle and Sheridan as they returned to the paddock.

### RACING JOTTINGS.

A good one to start the week with, STRIKE BREAKER\* in the first race at Warwick on Monday.

Why did not Mr. J. P. Hogan make a declaration at Warwick, when his 4 to 1 Minister Park beat his 6 to 4 on Nitro? No wonder the crowd cheered.

I am continually receiving inquiries regarding the big Dublin sweepstakes on the Grand National. This is being run by the well-known Irish sportsman, Mr. E. J. Duggan, the tickets, which are £5 each, being procurable from him at 36 Dame-st., Dublin. The prize money of £10,000 is to be divided between the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the person who lodges with the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

I have to acknowledge the assistance I am receiving from Mrs. Copping, of Putney, in my endeavour to trace Mr. Albert Court at Chancery Lane, and I hope to be able to give his brother some definite information.

I am pleased to hear Mrs. Copping takes an interest in my racing notes. She is daughter of Sir Ernest Greville, and rode and trained for many years at Epsom, and now resides in Putney. She won the Grand National in 1913.

He also trained that good horse Lowlander. Mrs. Copping's brother headed the list of successful cross-country jockeys in France three years in succession.

It was a big surprise to find the Gatwick course closed out on Thursday by the overflowing of the river Mole, but the executive are to be congratulated on arriving at the abandonment in time to stop the special trains from

There had been plenty of water about on the course on Wednesday and Thursday, coming in the night "put the lid on." It is not generally known that the Gatwick Mole is the stream that joins the Thames at Hampton Court after running for a good distance underground.

Wrangal had been second in his last two races, and he was expected to go one better in the Shrewsbury Hurdle, but he was not

nearly good enough, and after having once taken up the running was beaten out of a place. The winner turned up in Dudley, who had won a steeplechase last week at Manchester. He is evidently one of the versatile sort.

#### An Official Omission.

The collapse of the Waterville Four-Year-Old Hurdle was due to the fact that the officials had omitted the weights to be carried from the conditions. Consequently, Rule 42 applied, which means that each horse had 12st. 7lb., with 10lb. extra for winners. The penalised horses were King David and Roundhay, and with 1st. 8lb. to carry it was not surprising both were missing. There were only four runners, and the odds-on Repaid was an easy winner.

#### JACK ANTHONY'S DOUBLE.

**A WIN FOR CAPTAIN VIVIAN.** It was a case of going from bad to worse so far as Tuesday's sport was concerned. On arriving at the course we were told fields would average four or five. But at Warwick horses have a knack of turning up unexpectedly, and in the end there were six.

I was very much disappointed with The Saint V. in the Halton Selling Steeplechase. He never attempted to get up with the leaders, and the form was simply so bad that it could not be true. Mundane and Sir Eyre were other well-backed horses that failed, and after Our Queen had apparently won it she was run out of it by Jack Anthony's mount, Chancery Lane.

#### A Change of Riders.

Captain Vivian, on his own horse, Lord Allen, had beaten Pam Nut at Kempton. Now, in the Amateurs' Steeplechase, he rode Pam Nut, and had a very easy journey, for though Great Crime stuck to him for some distance it was only on sufferance and he drew away as he pleased.

Tom Hine, who had a most steeplechasing record, had a faller when he was at Epsom, owned and trained Redshank, the winner of the Lightborne Selling Hurdle. There were only three runners and they all claimed the £10 for not having ever won an hurdle event. One of the three runners, Brendan Bold, fell and Redshank did as he liked with Kestrel Bay, although he had never been ridden over the stiles.

#### A Final Record.

It was a grand bit of riding on Jack Anthony's part that the famous Monsieur Prospect home for the Chandon Hurdle, for Mercurius appeared to have taken his measure at his first hurdles. But Anthony then lay down to his work and it was a most determined effort that put him in the lead again.

The bookies' favourite of the good old-fashioned type when Adam Gorss was the Novices' Steeplechase, for he had not been supported for a single penny, all the business being for Ditchley, who cut up disgracefully and was not second best on his merits.

Another race of two or three runners was that for the Broadstone Hurdle at Blundellsand, and losing her bridle was pulled up, and so the way was to some extent cleared for the odds-on Moreton.

#### WEAK RACING.

**A MISERABLE DAY AT GATWICK.** The sport provided at Gatwick on Wednesday would have done credit to a trotting or a slapping meeting. Poking the tame proceedings at Warwick it only furnished one more instance that there are far too many jumping meetings.

This is a result of the gate-money system. Executives are no the "gateball" actions to have as many meetings as possible. The sport apparently does not enter into the argument at all. Huge fields do not necessarily make for the best sport, but three and four runners is the other extreme.

Stopped by the Wind.

It had been pouring with rain all night and still blowing a gale. The racing was quagmire, and, obviously, many horses were stabled by the wind. This, no doubt, was the case with Bearistic in the Burston Steeplechase, for he died away to nothing, and so did old Governor Wood. In the end South Lodge scored rather comfortably, as he had recently been supported by the highly paid Mr. Paynter.

After the race a Mr. Poole's competitor held the field for the Horleyland Selling Hurdle. Only Atholhampton was apparently fancied and he won it all right—it being rather a farcical sort of contest.

Rogert's Park had a somewhat similar experience at the Cheltenham Steeplechase, for he easily won the race in the open. The last two hours at one time promised on the flat, when his owner had horses in training with Kiley at Sandown and Peacock at Middleham.

#### Sea Voyage's Defeat.

It did not look on the map for Marisco to give 10 to 1 to Sea Voyage in the Wickham Hurdle, but there was some significant tide support by Hinske's Hare's charge, and he does it readily enough in the end; whilst Sea Voyage was only third.

Turkey Barnard did not turn out for the Brook Steeplechase, being, I understand, in reserve for Lingfield. But the National top-weight, Shauna Spaldin, was in the field. So, too, was Mr. Harry Brown's Drifter in the National—and I suppose Jack Anthony will be up on Foreward.

One of the most disappointing displays of the Warwick meeting was that of The Saint IV. in the Halton Steeplechase. He was never better at all.

As Frank Bullock is to ride for Mantion he has secured a house on the Bath road near Newbury, and the recently wed Mr. Victor Gilpin has taken Frank's Newmarket residence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Landed, who has not been one of the luckiest of horses, has broken down. A few years ago, when on the lookout for a steady chaser, I had heard of his services to the Bath and West, and he was the first to receive his first "cap" in the same year as Robert Crompton, the famous Blackdown Rover.

From 1902 until 1907 McCracken represented his country against England, Scotland and Wales, but then a difficult case regarding his return to the team arose. The Irishman refused him and he took no further part in international games before the war.

In 1917 the suspension was removed, and he served Ireland in her three games last season. When he crossed the Irishman's board, he took a back seat in a tremendous kick, but he displayed in it a tactical and splendid placing, and the premier exponent of the off-side game. He is not a spent force yet, by any means.

#### RE-ARRANGED FIXTURES.

League fixtures have been rearranged as follows:

Feb. 12.—Sheffield United v. Huddersfield provisional; Port Vale v. Derby County.

Feb. 14.—Bury v. Fulham; Bristol City v. Merthyr Town; Gillingham v. Charlton Athletie; Reading v. Millwall.

March 15.—Queens Park Rangers v. Flyonthewall.

April 18.—Middlesbrough v. Sunderland.

April 30.—Bristol Rovers v. Brentford.

May 2.—Plymouth Argyle v. Bradford.

#### TRAINER INJURED.

**BARRY A.F.C. TO PAY HIM £1 A WEEK.**

Before Judge Hall Kelly at Berry County Court the claim for compensation was proceeded with in which Harry Mills, formerly trainer of the Irish Association Football Club, used the right of action of his master to bring a claim against his employer.

Mrs. Barbara Davis, who represented Mills,

pointed out that Mills had been a professional footballer, and latterly trained footballers.

He had no experience of any other kind of work. For this reason Mr. Davis asked for payment of compensation in respect of total disqualification.

Mr. Lloyd Allan, who appeared for the defendant company, contended that he could not say that plaintiff was wholly incapacitated, and gave £100 for £5 per week in respect of partial disqualification.

It was surprising the Maidstone Hurdle at Gatwick attracted three runners, for there was a graduated scale of penalties covering three wins or a race worth £500, with a £100 maiden riding allowance.

Argo, the only horse representing Mr. Sol Joel in the Lincolnshire Handicap, is being much discussed. He is in bad condition at Windlesham.

Tone of Money is owned in partnership by Mr. Leslie Howard and Mr. Leslie Henson.

Present intentions are for him to run in the former's name and colours at Lincoln, and in those of Mr. Henson's in the Great Metropolitan.

A pretty display than that of Sabine at Windlesham.

Although there was such a weak market at Godalming on Saturday, I heard that the estimate on Marisco was £1,000. This, by the way, is the sum his present owner paid for him.

I heard definitely at Warwick that Mr. Harry Brown rides Drifter in the National—and I suppose Jack Anthony will be up on Foreward.

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secured a house on the Bath road near Newbury, and the recently wed Mr. Victor Gilpin has taken Frank's Newmarket residence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

The weather as I write is the most foul, most severe, including the Thames, in condition, and some good catches have been made. Some more nice pike have been taken from the Thames, including two at 11lb. and 10lb., captured at Hurley and Egham by Messrs. Gascoigne and Ellis respectively. Roach, chub, dace, and perch have also been taken in the Thames. Several dace have weighed 1lb. each.

It is given that there were nine vacancies on the Committee for which candidates proposed and voted for, viz.: Sir Charles MacIver, Mr. T. D. McKechnie, Mr. N. Clark Neill, Mr. J. R. Payne, Mr. A. F. Sharman-Crawford, Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Mr. Frederick Last, Mr. Alexander Maunday, C.B.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Martin, O.B.E. All these will be declared elected in accordance with General Rule No. 10.

The Council will recommend that the system of handicapping yachts employed in 1921 and 1922 be continued.

Mr. J. R. Payne will propose that the publication of their certificates of rating in the Public Press be discontinued, but they shall remain to be published in the Y.R.A. Blue Book. Only the rating and date of the certificate to be published in the Press during the season.

To be seen and report that may be forthcoming from the Small Boat Association Meeting which has been convened at the Piccadilly Hotel on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 5.45 p.m.

## AMATEUR WING TO ROD, FLOAT AND FLY. BE TRIED.

### TEAMS FOR ENGLAND v. SOUTH TRIAL.

At a meeting of the Football Association International Selection Committee the following were chosen to take part in the above match to be played on the ground of the Millwall F.C. at New Cross on Monday next, Feb. 12, at 3 p.m.—

**ENGLAND.—Taylor (Huddersfield Town), Longworth (Liverpool), Wadsworth (Sud-**

**dersfield Town); Magee (West Bromwich Albion), Wilson (G) (Sheffield Wednesday),**

**Wilson (C) (Middlesbrough), Broadfoot (Liverpool), Carr (Middlesbrough), Wilson (South**

**Bumper (Southend), Wilson (Brentford),**

**Southgate (Leeds), Williams (Southampton), Wilding (Chelsea), Hill (Plymouth Argyle), Grimshaw (A) (Fulham), Reed (Tottenham Hotspur), Watson (West Ham), Hartley (Grimsby Town), and Lieutenant E. E. Hogan (The Army). Reserved to travel: Treadmore (West Ham United) and Downing (Southampton).**

**SOUTH.—Lansdale (Millwall Athletic); Clay (Totterham Hotspur); Titmus (Southampton); Wilding (Chelsea); Hill (Plymouth Argyle); Grimshaw (A) (Fulham); Reed (Tottenham Hotspur); Watson (West Ham); Hartley (Grimsby Town); and Lieutenant E. E. Hogan (The Army). Reserved to travel: Treadmore (West Ham United) and Downing (Southampton).**

**Significes are old internationals. Amateur Internationals.**

Referee, Mr. W. E. Russell (Swindon); Line-

Referee, Mr. H. Thomas (London) and E. J. Scott (Merthyr). Member of selection committee in charge, Mr. G. Wagstaff Simons.

The team for England v. The North, to be selected at Epsom on Saturday, Feb. 13, will be selected after the above match. For this Mr. John Lewis will be in charge.

**ENGLISH LEAGUE XI.**

The following side has been chosen to represent the English League at Newcastle on Saturday, Feb. 17.—Taylor (Huddersfield Town); Crosswell (Middlesbrough); Watson (Wednesday); Watson (West Ham); Hartley (Grimsby Town); Watson (Brentford); Watson (Southend United); Wilson (West Bromwich Albion).

The team for England v. The South, to be selected at Epsom on Saturday, Feb. 17, will be selected after the above match. For this Mr. John Lewis will be in charge.

**SCOTTISH LEAGUE.**

The following side has been chosen to represent the Scottish League at Newcastle on Saturday, Feb. 17.—Taylor (Huddersfield Town); Crosswell (Middlesbrough); Watson (Wednesday); Watson (West Ham); Hartley (Grimsby Town); Watson (Brentford); Watson (Southend United); Wilson (West Bromwich Albion).

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## JIMMY WILDE'S FORECAST OF LEWIS-TODD FIGHT.

### "UNKNOWN" WHO WAS UNAWARE OF HIS OWN IDENTITY.

(Exclusive to "The People," by JIMMY WILDE.)

On Thursday evening next at the Albert Hall, Kid Lewis will meet Roland Todd in a return contest of 20 rounds for the middle-weight championship and Lonsdale belt.

In the previous meeting Lewis received a points decision, but did not look quite safe for the verdict until the last few rounds, when he appeared to realize the closeness of affairs, and fought with a wonderful determination to win.

Lewis had not much left when the final song sounded, and he must have stepped down from the ring with the knowledge that it requires more than five days' training to make suitable preparation for a man of Todd's class.

Todd also must have left the platform thinking things. In fact, he thought he had won. So did his supporters, who, it is said, told their protege to go easy in the closing stages of the bout.

Whether Todd was influenced by this advice, I am not in a position to say, but considering that Lewis cut out the pace in every round, I am inclined to believe that Roland had no choice of taking it easy at any part of the fight.

Besides, it doesn't pay to ease up in front of Lewis — at least, not while the Kid is on his feet. Only when Lewis is taking the full count should a boxer feel secure, and this security has been denied nearly every man the Hebrew has met.

In this return, Todd is hopeful of winning the belt, and bases his chance of victory on the fact that he gave Lewis one of the hardest battles of his career, and, furthermore, Roland claims to have benefited by his first experience with the Kid.

But, in facing Lewis this second time, Todd will find himself in front of a man not fresh from the environment of a revue, but opposed to one who has undergone a splendid preparation for the boxing ring.

I have heard nothing but praise concerning Lewis's progress in training at the new Star and Garter, Richmond. He has settled down this time in real earnest, and everyone of his partners will testify to that.

Last week Lewis proved his fine condition before several members of the Press, and, not to be outdone, Todd paid a flying visit to London on Thursday last, where in a fit-up ring at the Savoy Hotel he showed his paces before a critical crowd. And, I am informed, they were good paces, too.

I have heard of boxers "putting up" at the Savoy — Jack Dempsey, for instance — but this is the first time I have heard of a boxer "putting 'em up" at this famous hotel. How different from the time when Todd tramped many a weary mile in order to fulfil an engagement at Plymouth!

Next Thursday's contest, I feel sure, will prove a big attraction, and I am looking forward to a very keen bout. Todd might win if he were more offensive in his defensive, but, rather than hide my prediction behind a "might" or an "it," I will select Lewis as the winner of the coming fray. For one thing, Lewis has shown that he can attack, and in doing so, he has shown us that he can score.

All will appreciate the staging of this championship at the Albert Hall. It is more accessible than the Alexandra Palace, and, moreover, at the Albert Hall the spectator is on top of the ring, so to speak.

Not that I have any fond remembrance for the West London arena, for I recall how the slackness of a rope "bridged" my back and forced me to take the



Jimmy Wilde in Training.

## GEORGE ROBEY ON CUP-TIES.

### WHY HE LIKES REPLAYS. THIS YEAR'S WINNERS: A SEALED TIP.

(By GEORGE ROBEY.)

For several reasons I prefer Cup-ties to any other form of football. To begin with, they give the little clubs a chance to show what sort of stuff they are made of. How splendidly the small fry seized the opportunity afforded by the first round of the great competition this year. I believe the Cup owes a great deal of its popularity to the fact that the unknown and obscure teams secure a place in "the Sun." After all it is the very essence of British sportsmanship to give the weaker brothers fair play.

No league match between teams of more or less the same calibre with usually only a couple of points depending upon the result can compare for thrills with these desperate duels between pygmies like Workington Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion. Only the Cup could have provided those three splendid games, keen as they were clean, between the amateur Corinthians and professional Brighton and Hove Albion.

Do I like replays? Well, what do you think? My Saturday afternoons are spent in the glare of the footlights trying to make a working-day world smile. But a mid-week replay turns one into a spectator who hurlis criticism and advice at footballers. Criticism is one of the most popular indoor and outdoor sports.

If every Cup tie had to be staged a second time, I should be the last man in Great Britain to complain. By the way, my master, who has been with me a quarter of a century, and I rather fancy ourselves as judges of form. When the first draw was made last year I picked Huddersfield and I put his sixpence on Preston North End.

Will I name the winner in the current campaign? Yes, but not for print. My selection has been put in an envelope and placed in the Covent Garden Theatre safe. If it is right I shall tell the world. If not — !

#### Melancholy Football.

The most melancholy football I have been unfortunate enough to watch has been alleged comic contests. Perhaps the passing has been too serious and big a thing in my life for me to want to laugh at it. After the first ten minutes the average humorous match is about as comic as a crutch.

If the football authorities desire to organise a genuinely mirth-provoking entertainment and do some deserving charity a good turn, they should let the winners of the Cup play the League champions with a Rugby ball. The spectacle of the most scientific players of the country toying with that egg-shaped enormity will make even a linesman laugh. If you time it perfectly a shot with a Rugby ball will give even a goal-keeper like Sam Hardy an anxiousgulp. But it is a million to one against the soccer player making such a shot.

I have played with some great footballers in my day. Once at Liverpool, after an international, I captained an eleven that had Joe Simpson and Bobbie Walker for a right wing, and Bridget and Robey for the left. I am not quite certain, but I believe Vivian Woodward was the centre forward. The halves were that tremendous three-front (Millwall), Thompson (Sunderland), and Wedlock (Bristol City).

The backs were just as good, Pennington and Compton. Sam Hardy himself was on the last line. I have discovered that the only certain way of breaking into representative football is to pick yourself. The foregoing cast is the strongest I ever played in, not excepting Royal benefit matches.

The other day I organised a team against Newcastle United. We played straight on without any rest at the interval, and I scored in the second half. That is not such a bad performance for a "has been" of 53. The result was a cheque for £200 for the unemployed, and a beating for Newcastle, by 7 goals to 5.

## N.U. INTERNATIONAL.

### ENGLAND OUTPLAYED BY WALES.

Bad weather conditions prevailed at Wigton for the Northern Union International between England and Wales, but fully 8,000 people were present when the Mayor of Wigton kicked off for England. The Welsh team, which had gained a 2-0 lead when the Old Romantics were beaten at Tranmere, where their opponents had been held to a draw by the prevailing conditions than their own goals.

**ANNUAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.**

Under a new ruling all entrants for the amateur golf championship this year must be in receipt of a national handicap. Intending entrants will be reminded by the championship committee that application for a national handicap must be sent to the secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, of St. Andrews, on or before Feb. 22.

It is announced in Paris that the French Boxing Federation on the occasion of the anniversary of its foundation will consider the possibility of granting Battling Siki a pardon.

William Penn outside right, is the only Northumbrian Town forward who has not missed a match this season. He has only been twice absent since he joined the club in 1919.

**At a meeting of the North-Eastern Branch of the Amateur Swimming Association to be held at Leeds the following resolution will be considered: "That the county authorities bring their Schools' Championships into line with the National Competition, and make every final to swim for the District Championship."**

**The sale of A.S.A. Championships—Half-mile, Ladies' 100 Yards, and Plunging, will also take place, and officers elected.**

**OLD STOIAN HONoured.**

Mr. John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, K.C.M.P., who has been made a Privy Counsellor, played for England at Association football on Feb. 10, 1919, at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, and made great strides recently in the boxing world, and sportmen generally regarded him as a champion of the near future.

Bullock, the Bury centre-forward, who is to lead the Football League attack against the professionals in 1923, has now scored 15 goals in League games this season. Bullock is 22 years of age and a chemist by profession.

**LIGHT BLUES' HOCKEY TEAM.**

The Cambridge University team to oppose Oxford University at Birmingham on Feb. 21 is — C. M. Abbott, Rogers (Marlborough), and Pender, F. C. Morris (Mill Hill) and Emmanuel, G. F. Green (Sandwich) and Emmanuel, R. H. Whitfield (St. Lawrence, Ramsgate), and G. E. T. Ashton (Winchester and Trinity), G. W. T. T. T. (Lancaster), Allerton, R. V. Whitchurch (Marlborough and Chippenham), C. D. T. (Leeds), J. J. O'Neill (Dedworth and St. John's), R. Morris (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), J. I. Outram (Marlborough and Corpus Christi).

**KING TO SEE GRAND NATIONAL.**

A programme has been issued in Liverpool from Lord Derby that the King will visit Knowle for the Grand National. His Majesty's visit will be a purely private one, will only £1,150, though the programme was long prepared by a fixture with the West Indies.

The premier Welsh clubs have been notified that applications for entry for the F.A. Cup competition of 1923-24 must be made by Feb. 25 and that the committee of the F.A. will be appointed to consider the applications and report to the F.A. Council, via Messrs. Drury, Davies, McFadden, and R. H. Simpson (Glasgow Academics).

The latter will be new to international rugby.

**SCOTTISH XV. CHANGES.**

The Scottish Selection Committee have decided to make no changes in their back division for the match with Ireland at Dublin on Feb. 24, but there will be two alterations for the front row. Kevitt and Kevitt and Kevitt's places will be taken by Neil MacPherson (Newport) and R. H. Simpson (Glasgow Academics).

The latter will therefore be —

McPherson (Newport), A. J. Gray (Haiquins) (capt.), E. McLaren (Royal High School), F. P. A. Browning (Glasgow High School); R. B. MacQueen (Waterloo), W. E. Bryce (Rheims); J. M. Bainbridge (Glasgow High School); F. J. Lawrie (Merton), D. M. McLean (Waterville), N. MacPherson (Newport), R. H. Simpson (Glasgow Academics).

**FOOTBALL SLACKING CHARGE.**

A sensation has been caused in Scottish football circles. Kilmarnock F.C. having suspended "since" William Colley, who, it is believed, has been the victim of the club against him because of no bonus offered for a race against James Ramsay, is to be further investigated. Colley is one of the club's most dangerous forwards, and last season, when he made his appearances for Kilmarnock, he

came out with a remarkable display and won the game by 3 goals to 0.

**INTERNATIONAL ATTITUDE.**

A Router message states that the Harvard and Yale athletic authorities have accepted the invitation to compete in the United States against Oxford and Cambridge in an International University athletic meeting, to take place in England next July.

## LIVERPOOL BOXING.

**BILLY MACK DEFEATS PAT MEALISTER.**

Walter weight boxer, Billy Mack, Liverpool, and Pat McAlister, B-list, met yesterday at the Liverpool stadium. Both came below the poundage agreed. The Irishman was a fighter and Mack a boxer with superior ringcraft. The battle was a rough encounter and the Bellies' manager, Mr. George Harrison, got the best of it. In the 10th round, when the combatants had finished, the Bellies' asked for a further bout, and this was granted at the Ring on Monday last.

Davies made no mistake in the second encounter, winning on points. He displayed by far the better hand, and was always on the qui vive in front of his strong opponent. It was a rare fighting tilt and quite the liking of a well-filled house.

## SNAPSHOTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

### INTERESTING PARS ABOUT SPORT AND SPORTSMEN.

Applications for tickets for the F.A. Cup final tie, to be placed in the Empire Stadium at Wembley Park on April 23, already exceed the number available at £1. in the ring, and £1., 7s. 6d., and £1. 6d. in the stands. The only reserved seats now available are those at £1. 6d. and £1. 1s.

The County Rugby Championship "deciding" match in the Midland Group between Midlands and Leicestershire will be fixed by the Rugby Union for Feb. 23 at Leicester. The winner will meet Cumberland in the Northern semi-final.

The Newport Rugby team will not tour in France in March next, as had been arranged. They were scheduled to play the Racing Club de France on March 8 and the Stade Francais on March 16 in Paris. The French clubs have withdrawn from the competition.

**WORCESTER'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.**

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club recently was approached by a manufacturer with regard to the inauguration of a world's championship. The manufacturer offered to open all his present and future national championships to him.

The Match has been arranged between the Newport Police and the Metropolitan Police, to be played at Newport on April 12.

**WOMEN FOR THE VIMS.**

Captain Bates, of the Aston Villa board of directors, watched the replay, Scottish Cup tie between Ardwick and Ardwick, and was particularly impressed by the play of Howison, the Ardwick inside forward. It is believed there is a big chance of an offer being forthcoming from Aston Villa, and with Ardwickians out of the Cup there is an equally good chance of transfer taking place.

At Bangor, Tom Jones, of Flint, a spectator at a recent Welsh National League match at Bangor, was fined £5 for assaulting the referee.

**THE WELSH SCHOOL'S UNION.**

The Welsh Schools Union has decided to play following trial matches before the game with France (boys of 17 years and under) on April 4 at Cardiff: Western trial, at Port Talbot, on March 11; Eastern trial, at Mountain Ash, on March 12.

Kent and Somerset, winners respectively in the South and South-Western divisions of the Rugby County Championships, have been ordered to play their match in the semi-final round of the competition in Somerset on Saturday, Feb. 17.

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The following footballers have been granted benefits — Hampon (Newcastle United), Williamson (Middlesbrough), and Lowe (Tottenham Hotspur); while accrued share of benefits were sanctioned to Felton (Grimsby Town), Blennerhasset (Hull City), Jones (G. W.) (Everton), Clark (Chester), and Wilkinson and Pratt (Bradford City).

Although the Rangers conformed custom in the Scottish Cup, and lost their tie, they won the maximum League points — eight — in January by seven goals to two, Aberdeen, and Hibernian and Raith Rovers were also undefeated. Celtic

defeated two points out of a possible 12.

Peterhead have accepted Aberdeen's Cup tie offer of £200 guarantee, travelling expenses, and a match at Peterhead later in the season, and accordingly the Cup-tie between the two teams will be played at Pittodrie.

Cowdenbeath have signed James Leonard, an inside-left belonging to Saltcoats, who has played two trials for them. He is 18 years of age.

\* \* \* \* \*

**SCOTLAND CAPTAIN SUSPENDED.**

Hunter Hart, the Kevron F.C. captain, has received seven days' suspension as a result of his offence in the replayed Cup-tie with Bradford.

John Weissmuller, the world's swimming champion, has accepted an invitation to compete at the great Blackpool gala on June 9, when the new sea-water baths will be opened.

**PLAYER COACHES.**

Owing to the wretched conditions at Burnley the mid-week League match between Burnley and Wigan had to be abandoned a few minutes after the start. The referee, Mr. W. H. Williams, had been unable to get through to the linesman, and the linesman had been unable to get through to the referee.

The members of the British Bowling Association, who have been touring South Africa, have arrived home. They lost two out of the three test matches, and of 22 other matches played they won 14 and lost 18. The team's secretary said many of their defeats were attributed to the Transvaal, where their opponents were being held to a draw by the prevailing conditions than their own goals.

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The following resolution will be considered: "That the county authorities bring their Schools' Championships into line with the National Competition, and make every final to swim for the District Championship."

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START READING THIS FIRE NEW SERIAL STORY TO-DAY.

# THE BIG HEART

BY JOHN G. BRANDON  
A MODERN STORY OF LOVE & INTRIGUE

## CHAPTER II. (Continued).

Mr. Hammerden again gave his abrupt smile twitching at the corner of his compressed lips.

"My dear Mr. Courtenay," he remarked, "when I want anything else done—well, I'll get some one to do it that understands his job—or do it myself. Then I'll stand sure that it's done as I want it."

"That being the case," said Mr. Courtenay stoutly, "you couldn't have a better man for the job—whatever it is; though I may say myself. Unless," he added quickly, "there's one of the chaps waiting on you downstairs. They're fine fellows all of them. Especially—"

"Especially as you were some ten minutes after the time appointed," interjected Mr. Hammerden grimly. "Is that a habit of yours?"

"It is not," averred the delinquent, "but under the circumstances I'm afraid I'd be doing the same again. I was saying there's some grand fellows there—men who've been through it. There's one, a Major Galbraith, D.S.O.; he seemed fearfully anxious to interview you. He has a wife and two children and—"

"The Lord forbid!" he said. "Tis no use of mine. But when a man looks worried, and says he'd go from here to hell and cut every throat on the road for a week, or less, you know he's up against it and—I thought perhaps I'd mention that—"

Mr. Courtenay broke off with a gesture of self-abnegation that made the man look at him closely.

"He said that?" demanded Mr. Hammerden.

"He did that," answered Mr. Courtenay, "and meant it."

With a grunt of excuse the big man rose and left the room. Mr. Courtenay removed the envelope of his distinguished war services in his pocket, and resumed his contemplation of the picture of Hammerden as a primitive miner. He had the continued feeling that he had done the best of Patrick Courtenay grave disservice by his recital of the Major's oblique anxiety; but that couldn't be helped. After it, the unfortunate man was there anyhow.

Mr. Hammerden, returning, found him engaged.

"An old one, that," he said, jerking his head towards the picture.

"Klonkyde!" inquired Mr. Courtenay. "Arizona," answered the magnate, leaning against the mantel and scanning his world representation. "Believe me, the day when I had to work for my living."

"It might be big Jim Jeffries," suggested Mr. Courtenay with very marked admiration.

The big man laughed.

" Didn't get my money so easily," he said. "I've knocked bigger niggers than Johnson about, for nothing but the right price."

He changed the subject swiftly.

"I suppose you know what a sane man would reckon you are?" he demanded sharply.

Mr. Courtenay rose and picked up his pipe.

"I do," he answered simply. "A damn fool. But I'm afraid that kind of stuff was born in me, so I'll wish you good morning."

Mr. Hammerden resumed his seat at his desk. "Any idea as to terms?" he asked.

"Not the remotest," said Mr. Courtenay.

"A month's notice—or money—if you don't suit me!" again spat the big man.

"I can't do your work! I certainly don't want your money," retorted Mr. Courtenay with some indignation.

Again Mr. Hammerden's mouth twitched.

"Two days a week and start now," he said again.

"That's all!"

Mr. Courtenay's breath left him for a moment; and he stared at the magnate in amazement.

"The precise amount mentioned by the Major as a suitable remuneration for wholesale murder."

"It's," he answered slowly; "and—I'm glad to ye."

"From to-day," grunted Mr. Hammerden, "you are my man. To serve as best you can. That understood!"

Quite suddenly the newly-employed, slightly bewildered.

Mr. Hammerden turned; and from a drawer in his bureau took a cabinet photograph which he glanced at and handed over.

"Do you know that lady?" he asked.

Mr. Patrick looked at the photograph gravely. It was that of a woman of thirty-eight and twenty or thirty years elegantly and expensively gowned in latest mode of the day. It was a soft, beautiful face, lie behind the loveliness was the tinge of an infinite sadness, a silent expression that seemed strange and so young and richly gifted.

Mr. Courtenay shook his head. "I do know her," he informed him, "she is the Countess Racedene—the widow of the late John. He died, you may remember, some years ago, in America. I want you to look out for me everything there is to know about her. Her financial position and the death of her husband—that her dead life was wretched and unhappy and that she has a son of about eight or nine years, heir to the Earldom, I am already aware."

She looks very young to have a son that age," commented Mr. Courtenay.

She is older than her picture would suggest, three and thirty to be exact," agreed Mr. Hammerden. He rose and stood in the room; his hands gripped firmly behind his back. "I want to continue," he continued, "who are her friends; her intimates; her enemies—most men in Society can count upon those if they are young, beautiful and alone—and among them are openly and actively engaged in their cause."

In fact, I want all the accurate information concerning that lady that you can acquire without making your intentions apparent; and above all without peremptorily telling me to be known. Is that all?"

Mr. Courtenay regarded his employer with astonishment.

"But I am not even acquainted with the lady," he gasped.

"Report to me on Saturday morning at ten o'clock with the information I want," returned Mr. Hammerden, seating himself at his desk; and picking up some papers. An extremely tangible hint that the interview was at an end.

Mr. Courtenay returned the photograph; and moved towards the door; then turned suddenly, drawing himself up with some stiffness.

"I trust," he began, "that these inquiries will be in no way derogatory to the lady's interests; because if there's any fear of that—"

Mr. Hammerden swung round and contemplated his new lieutenant steadily. There was an expression upon his granite face which left some doubt as to whether he was perplexed by his quixotic subordinate or amused.

"Do you imagine," he inquired with extreme precision, "that if I intended any menace to the lady by my inquiries, I would entrust them to a damned impresario Irishman who would throw me down as soon as look at me? Would I do you think?"

"You would not," answered Mr. Courtenay with transparent relief.

"Saturday morning," said Mr. Hammerden. "Ten o'clock. Ten," he added with grim emphasis; "not ten past."

Mr. Courtenay bowed: he very nearly saluted; the old habit coming upon him so strongly before this autocratic superior, then retired; closing the door after him gingerly.

John Hammerden looked after him, and grinned. For a few seconds he sat thoughtfully studying the beautiful countenance of the Countess of Racedene; then, placing it carefully in his breast pocket, rang his bell, and ordered the desperate Major Galbraith, D.S.O., to be brought before him.

## CHAPTER III.

Which introduces another magnate and his family; and a shock for Mr. Courtenay.

Braylings, Mr. John Hammerden's house at Sunbury—perhaps one should say that gentleman's summer residence in that charming spot—was indubitably the most handsome and best maintained estate in the vicinity.

Apart from the house itself—a fine old Queen Anne mansion that had been thoroughly modernised without in any way detracting from the charm of its period—the gardens, lawns, great elm walks and shady pleasure grounds boasted, were the complete admiration, not to say envy, of all who beheld them.

At Braylings, Mr. Hammerden, though a widower, kept open house; entertaining lavishly and with distinction. His establishment was presided over by his lovely daughter Penelope; a young lady who at the mature age of twenty exercised an authority over the Braylings household (and its master, for the matter of that) which no one was rash enough to question.

I the summer months the house was generally to be found filled with an entirely delightful company of young people; from which it might be deduced either that Mr. Hammerden had a liking for the company of such young and spirited guests, or that he was entirely subservient to the inclinations of his charming daughter, in this, as in other matters.

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"I wish I could see him," observed Miss Schornhurst tentatively. "I love people like that. I'm never allowed to know them, of course!" she sighed. "Anybody interesting—especially if they're poor—are 'shooed' off as if they were some especial kind of plague sent to upset Momma."

Again she sighed deeply, and gazed fondly at the little gilt figure of Mercury that adorned the bonnet of Miss Hammerden's car, as if by some magic that might turn into some person of a similar calibre to that preux chevalier, Mr. Patrick Courtenay. "I wish I could meet someone like

on the verge of tears—if I wasn't actually howling—and he came looking so capable and comforting that I could have wept upon his neck if there hadn't been such a crowd around. He had the loveliest smile: so beautifully Irish. I'm sure he's absolutely irresponsible when it suits him. He and that blood-curdling advertisement of dad seemed simply made for one another."

"I wonder what the advertisement meant?" said Miss Schornhurst musingly.

"It sounds fearfully exciting."

"I've been wondering myself what it was all about," answered Penelope, that tiny furrow stealing again between her finely pencilled brows. "I can't think. But I'm going to find out! I'm not going to let my gallant rescuer be submerged in any of dad's fell schemes without knowing what becomes of him. Lord knows what scrapes he'd be getting into. Hundreds; he looked

done but accept her optimistic assurance that they would meet again, and live in hope. Pending the fair one's redemption of that pledge, he had other matters to concern himself with—matters of considerable moment.

Here was this job—now that he had got it!

Had ever such an infernally intriguing business, bewildering, not-to-say nonplussing business, been thrust into a man's hands to set about! Most emphatically there had not, within the ken of his experience, any way.

Who was the beautiful and sad-faced lady—this Countess of Racedene? What manner of woman was she? Who were her friends? Who were her enemies? What were her circumstances? Of all men in London at that moment, he Mr. Courtenay, knew least of any as to the correct answer to these questions. And here was it his work to find out and report correctly concerning them by ten o'clock (and not ten past!) upon Saturday morning next. Two days!

Over Mr. Courtenay stole the depressing feeling that he would require a combination of the elucidating methods of Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the cunning fortitude of Macchiavelli, the winged heels of Mercury (the recollective there had been a tiny figure of that pagan deity upon the absent divinity's car) and the luck of a Carte-de-visiting to accomplish his mission successfully. Failure, which he had no doubt as to the attitude of the big man who had entrusted him with it. Failure and Mr. John Hammerden did not seem synonymous terms—although the big man had not struck him as one of the cautious "get on or get out" brigade.

Well, was a peculiar business; but having undertaken it Mr. Patrick Courtenay assured himself that he was the man to do it. Heaven alone knew how; but he was. All that he hoped was that, having accomplished it, the result of his investigations would be to the benefit of the beautiful lady with the sad face; that they would be found entirely to her credit he had no misgivings—none whatever. A face so beautiful, in Mr. Courtenay's opinion, cloaked nothing that was base or ignoble. And this Mr. Courtenay was prepared to maintain to the utmost of his ability.

From which mental flight it may be realised that there was a good deal of the "Sir Galahad" in the makeup of the Irish gentleman. He certainly inherited that from the little lady from the County Clare; though maybe the penniless young officer of Cavalry who had eloped with her in the face of parental obduracy had something to do with it as well.

Mr. Courtenay started out of a heated desperation with himself to find he was being leisurely prodded by the walking stick of the Honourable Mr. Blakeley; what this gentleman was regarding him through his monocle with considerable astigmatism.

"I say, old bean," he admitted. "Wake up! You look as if you were arguing with somebody."

Mr. Courtenay grinned somewhat sheepishly.

"I believe I was," he admitted. "In my dreams. Where are the others?"

"The Major," Mr. Blakeley informed him. "Was requested by the office-wallah to wait. The rest of us were bundled out neck and crop. N bally O-boi pollish! We came to the conclusion that either you'd put him up or put in a good word for old Galahad; or else that you'd been murdered, and your corpse stuffed up a drain or otherwise disposed of by X.Y.Z. The other desperadoes havin' developed thirst durin' the long wait had buckled off to some boozin' ken in Ciphal Avenue that one of them, waitin' on I was deputed to wait and tow ye along. Gal follows on when his company is dispensed with. We're all shokin' curious about X.Y.Z. and his bally job; and propose pumpin' you till death comes. And that's about the laugh."

Mr. Courtenay laughed mirthlessly.

"I'm afraid you won't jump the bar much. I'm engaged, but what the devil!"

The Van Tulst portion of the family patrimony was of comparatively recent origin, having been unearthed by Mrs. Schornhurst shortly after Jacob J.'s adventurous dash into oil. This meteoric raid, from which Wall Street and other kindred houses had scarcely yet recovered, set the coping stone upon Mr. Schornhurst's banking account, and likewise Mrs. Jacob J.'s social ambitions.

As Jacob J., in one of his unusual moments of enthusiasm, had stoutly avowed his desire to take part in the gaucheries of the London Season, the two girls were incomparably more beautiful and lovable girl than his worthy little friend had carried their fair burden about, and among the Surrey lanes with the temper of an angel and the guilelessness of—Mr. Patrick D'Arlay Courtenay himself; and propitiously enough that gentleman's name and his gallant exploit figured with great prominence in the conversation of the journey.

"Oh, Penny!" gasped the fair American, when she had listened breathlessly to the full details of the stirring recontre. "How absolutely lovely! He must have been very good!"

"I'm sure he is," said Miss Schornhurst, with strong faith. "He must be to do as he did. I'd love to meet him."

## BARRISTER'S SUIT AGAINST YOUNG WIFE. MONEY MATTERS & ALLEGATIONS OF MEANNESS.

Unusual evidence was adduced during the hearing by Justice Hill of the petition of Major Ralph Frederic Bury, of Naseby, Essex, for an order of restitution of conjugal rights against his wife, Mrs. Violet Esme Bury.

After a four days' hearing His Lordship granted Major Bury an order for restitution to be obeyed within 14 days.

Opening the case for Major Bury, Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C., said the parties met in the hunting field. His client, who was now 47 years of age, was an only son, with a net income of about £1,000 a year. Mrs. Bury, who was 25, had a net income of her own of £1,000 a year.

They were married on Aug. 20, 1920, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, but on June 30, 1921, the wife went away and had since declined to return.

On Oct. 20, 1921, a baby girl was born, and, thinking that the wife might change her mind, Major Bury wrote asking her to come back, and she refused.

Major Bury wrote again in November, 1921.

"Dear Old Mouse Wife—I am told your health is so far restored that you can be written to. Do you really think that your attempting to keep baby away from her father is good for her future welfare?"

I am writing you this letter in baby's interest that you should bring her home. I promise to do my duty as a husband and a father. Provided I do that and you meet me at my wife, I see no reason why baby's life and home should not be all that can be desired.

"Think this over very carefully, for much depends on it. God bless you and give you strength to come to a wise decision.—Your ever-loving husband."

Mrs. Bury replied:—

"Please understand once and for all that I can never return for any consideration whatever. I can never forgive or forget, and I have no wish to see you again."

An attempt made on the judge's suggestion to come to a settlement failed, said counsel.

### WIFE'S ALLEGATIONS.

Mrs. Bury resisted the suit on the grounds that:

"Her husband suffers from a chronic and constitutional inability to satisfy the truth or to keep his promises."

When he became engaged to her he informed her, her mother, and her uncle that his income was about £5,000 a year, that he could obtain a motor-car for her, get a house or a flat in London, that she should retain her money absolutely for her own use, and that he would provide for her. None of these promises was ever fulfilled.

His meanness was such that if the respondent sent a telegram or borrowed a stamp he would send her a bill and insist upon being paid at once.

Within about a week from their return from their honeymoon he tried to make her hand over all her money affairs to him except £200 a year. In the winter of 1920-1921 he insisted on the motor-car being laid up, thereby practically isolating her from social intercourse.

The house was not adequately warmed on account of his meanness and reluctance to provide fires. He would only allow one fire in addition to the kitchen fire. She was so cold that she had to wear furs about the house.

For no valid reason he has employed private detectives to shadow and frighten her.

### SEARCH FOR THE BABY.

These allegations were emphatically denied by Major Bury in the witness box. Major Bury said that his wife left the house before the child was born, and disappeared for seven weeks from him.

It was only through casual conversation with the vicar that he learned where and when his child was going to be christened.

Having discovered that his wife had gone to a Chelsea nursing home, he went there.

"I kissed the baby, and my wife said, 'Oh, that you should touch it.' She then had what the doctor called 'protective hysteria,'" said Major Bury.

Mr. Ernest Charles, K.C., for Mrs. Bury, suggested in cross-examination that at the nursing home Mrs. Bury told her husband what names the child was to be christened.

Petitioner: She told me the child was to be christened "Godeva," a name I had never heard before. When I got to the church I found the child was to be christened "Rachel."

His Lordship: Don't you grow giddy in the garden? I think it's a flower. I know we hunted it up in the dictionaries.

Counsel: Was there any second name like "lambourn" or "potato"? (Laughter.)

In reply to further questions Major Bury told Mr. Charles that he had not passed under the name of Lancelot Tremayne.

Counsel: Do you a young woman named Jenny Earl? Yes.

### ROSE DAY INCIDENT.

Have you represented yourself to her as Lancelot Tremayne? No, but I told her that my letters were being sent to the post office in St. James's st. in the name of Lancelot Tremayne because I could not have them come to my office.

Counsel: Why not?

Petitioner explained that he had been followed night and day by private detectives and his correspondence had been interfered with.

## GIRL FRIENDS IN THE HOUSE.

### HUSBAND'S NIGHT PARTY.

A letter from the husband in which he stated that he and his wife had "made a hash of their married life," and confessed his love for another woman, was read when Mrs. Stella Concole Fitchett, of Dukes-avenue, Chiswick, West London, was granted a divorce.

Mr. Lawrence Fitchett, the husband, a timber merchant, formerly of Guildford (Surrey) did not deny the allegations of misconduct and desertion.

Mrs. Fitchett said that after the wedding in July, 1919, she and her husband went to reside at Beech House, Shalford, near Guildford. Her husband soon introduced a woman named Dolly Newman, who frequently came to the house.

In their own bedroom, explained Mrs. Fitchett, there were two single beds, in another room was a double bed. A month after the marriage Mr. Fitchett went to a boxing match in London, and before going suggested, as he might not get back the same evening that she (the wife) should sleep the night at her mother's at Chiswick.

Mrs. Fitchett accordingly went, returning home the following afternoon to find that her husband had brought two women to the house the previous night. His explanation was that, thinking the place ought not to be left he got two girls to stay in it, and as he managed to get back the same night they all slept in the house.

In October of the same year, petitioner added, she was away for several weeks and towards the end of the year quarrels arose because of her husband's attentions to Dolly Newman.

When they returned from the honeymoon in Paris there was a "scene" because she told her husband she could not keep up the premiums on her insurance policy for £20,000. He flew into a rage, rushed out of the room, and fell down in a faint outside the door.

When they got back to St. Leonard's house her mother-in-law used to upset the servants and made the situation impossible.

Mr. Charles: Did you feel like the mistress? Oh, no. My husband discussed everything with his mother.

Mrs. Bury admitted that about this time she was in debt and sold off her jewellery to pay the bills. She was then receiving an allowance of £1,000 a year from the trustees. She gave her husband all the money she could, and when she had no more he flew into a terrible rage.

Her husband often got out of control. He once kicked a box to pieces and used bad language. Before witness left him finally her husband suggested that they would have to live in the lodger's cottage.

### A DREADFUL PLACE.

"It was a dreadful place," said Mrs. Bury. "There was no water on and no inside sanitation. When the bailiff was there there was an awful hole in the floor, but that may have been mended. Behind the cottage were the pigsties and a lot of manure."

"I asked him" (the husband) "If I was to have my baby there and he said 'Yes.' He also suggested I should have the district nurse at my confinement."

Mr. Charles: Did you agree to that? No, I said I would go to a nursing home at my own expense."

Cross-examined by Sir Ernest Pollock, Mrs. Bury said that just before her marriage she wrote in her diary: "Write to mum when I get home alone. Ralph loves me best and after all Ralph loves me best and has proved it over and over again."

Counsel: That was true, was it not? Absolutely true. He left no stone unturned before we were married.

That baby of yours is a nice little thing and you are very fond of it?

You don't think its father might be fond of it, too? Not as fond as I can be.

### MOTHER'S DENIAL.

Dr. James Hugh Thomas, of Clarendon-st., W., who attended Mrs. Bury, denied he told the husband that Mrs. Bury was not normally developed, or that she had a strain of hereditary irresponsibility.

He said in 1921 was that her mental development was rather late, and that she was irresponsible in the way that people spoke of a child. But today, he said, Mrs. Bury was a cute, able woman.

Mrs. Emily Ada Mills, mother of Mrs. Bury, in evidence taken on cross-examination, said her daughter was quite a normal child. Major Bury before the marriage often inquired about his future wife's money, and represented that he had an income of £2,000 or £3,000 a year.

Mrs. Mills denied that she had ever interceded between her daughter and her husband.

Mrs. Ethel Sampson, the governess referred to, gave evidence as to perusing Mrs. Bury to take out an endowment policy instead of the £20,000 life policy. Witness said that when in March, 1920, she heard that Major Bury was writing to his wife on the subject of insurance, she said to Mrs. Bury: "It reminds me of the Sandhills murder case. Be careful."

His Lordship, in granting Major Bury's petition, observed that even if the wife's particulars as alleged were proved he was inclined to think there would have been a very serious question as to whether they were just cause for leaving the husband. They had not been proved, however, and were of a trifling character.

The suggestion that the petitioner had married for money was negatived by the marriage settlement itself.

His Lordship hoped the wife would remember that she owed a duty not only to her husband but to her child.

### FARM MORALES.

#### JUDGE ON DISHONESTY CONCERNING FARMERS.

During the hearing of evidence in the Lancelot Sheriff Court in the cases of four young farm servants charged with offences in respect of a girl under 16, Sheriff More, in cautioning a witness, a young farm servant, against giving false evidence, said that that part of the country was rotten.

There was no sense of purity, and he did not know what they were coming to. He could not pretend to sit and dispense justice and show mercy if nobody was going to help him. Some of these young men were a disgrace to Scotland.

Imposing penalties on two of the accused of £25 and £20, the Sheriff said he wished the older people in the district would realise their duties to the rising generation.

In other walks of life the accused would be shunned after what they had done, but there that was not the public opinion.

The King's Proctor's costs must be paid: otherwise costs would fall on the public exchequer for an inquiry necessary in the case.

## ACTRESS'S TEARS AND THREATS.

### CAJOLED EX-OFFICER

#### KING'S PROCTOR INTERVENES.

An ex-officer's story of how an actress pursued him, alternately using threats and cajolery, was a feature of unusual evidence given in the course of a case in which the King's Proctor intervened.

The ex-officer was Mr. Ivan Rupert Cory, of Perry End, Bray-on-Thames, now living in Nibley, who in December, 1921, was granted a decree nisi on account of the misconduct of his wife, Joan, with Lieutenant-Colonel William Kilminster Notley, D.S.O. The suit was not defended.

Major King said the marriage was in July, 1920, and there were no children. He and his wife went to East Africa, where they made the acquaintance of Lieutenant-Colonel Notley, who was chief commissioner of police there.

They became on friendly terms. Major King came back to England alone in 1921, his wife following in 1922, and they lived at Chatham.

The next year Lieutenant-Colonel Notley came home on leave, and they saw him frequently. In April, 1922, Major King went to Devonshire on duty, his wife refusing to accompany him, and while he was away she wrote to Reading and commenced a business there.

She was better for a while—until she made the acquaintance of an hotel proprietor and other men. At times she drank to excess, said the husband, and under the influence of drink, she was most violent and abusive.

She would throw bottles and chairs at him or anything she could lay hands on.

"Once she picked up a hot poker to burn me when I accused her of being drunk and put it so near my eyes that I was almost blind for several days," stated Mr. Ash.

Except to restrain her when in drink he had never laid hands on his wife, said the husband. In November, 1922, he filed a divorce petition, and while it was pending she approached him and begged forgiveness. On her promise to keep straight he forgave her, and the divorce petition was dismissed.

**POLICE COURT SUMMONS.**

They then took a public house at Newgate, Isle of Wight, and in 1922 and 1923 he had to complain of her conduct, she again associating with other men and drinking. One day in July, 1923, added the husband, he came home and could not get into the house.

Eventually he got in and found his wife alone with a man. It was between opening hours on a Thursday. Both were under the influence of drink. Petitioner turned the man out of the house.

When witness accused his wife of misconduct she became violent, threw a water-bottle at him and went to her room. They had been occupying separate rooms, and for a day she remained in her room except for meals, and then left the place in the early hours of the next morning.

The same afternoon he served upon him at the instance of the wife, but thinking it "too absurd," he took no notice of it at the time.

The Judge: It was a summons for you to appear before the magistrate. Did you appreciate what it was? No, I did not seem to realise what it was for.

Mr. Ash went on to say that he attended the court two days later and his wife through her solicitor, accused him of cruelty, which he denied. He asked the Bench to let the order go, however, for the sake of the children.

He lost sight of his wife until he traced her in 1923 to London. On seeing her with the co-respondent the latter admitted he had got her into trouble and was going to stand by her.

Co-respondent at the same time averred that he was not aware Mrs. Ash was a married woman when he made her acquaintance.

Mrs. Laura Bailey, of New King's-lane, Parsons Green, West London, gave evidence of respondent and co-respondent staying together at her house in June, 1923, and a decree nisi with custody of the children was granted.

While Mr. Cory was at Ramsgate with his mother, Miss Amor wrote him in which she said:

"Ivan, Darling—Don't grieve when you get this letter. As far as I am concerned everything is over for ever. I hope you will never doubt my love for you. I adored you and sacrificed you for duty. It is far better for you to get out of my life."

"Nobody can ever take away the memory; it will always be a beautiful dream to me. I gave all I had to give; I can never give it again. Thank you for all the happiness you have brought into my life. Time heals all wounds, so I hope some consolation."

"I hope I shall never live to go through such torture as I have been through for you... I shall never meet you again in this world, but perhaps in a nicer, kinder one. God bless and take care of you—Nicky."

Mrs. Cory afterwards met the woman again, by accident, and after having a drink they went to her flat and stayed there together for three days.

Mr. Cory, in evidence, said that Miss Amor worked very much on his sympathies when he was first introduced to her. She told him she was an actress, out of work, and was "down and out" as she could not sing owing to throat trouble.

After he parted from her he was told she threatened suicide if he did not see her. He went to see her, and found her in bed weeping. They had some drink, and he stayed with her for some days.

Later, when she told him she was going to stay near his house, he was angry, and went with her in the train with the intention of getting down at an intermediate station.

But she made such a scene before the people in the carriage, weeping and threatening suicide, that he went on with her.

An ex-continued witness, used alternately to cajole and threaten him.

### THE MOTHER'S STORY.

Mrs. Constance Cory, petitioner's mother, said if anybody suffered and wept to her son he was simply wax in their hands. "Amor has pestered us with her stories of independent means, living at Prince's square, Bayswater."

Mr. Dodgson cross-examined for a divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged misconduct with Mr. Wallace Kyle Hennery, a civil servant, living at Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington.

The incident complained of was alleged to have occurred while all the parties were living together in a boarding house and private hotel in Bayswater.

While being driven to the slaughterhouse, the animal got out of control, wrecked the front of Mr. Thompson's shop, and pinned Mrs. Thompson to the kitchen wall, injuring her head and spine.

In giving damages, the judge said there had been gross negligence.

### £100 DAMAGE.

#### WOMAN WHO WAS PINNED AGAINST WALL BY BULL.

Damages of £100 were awarded at Doncaster County Court to a shopkeeper named Thompson



